Regd. No. B 1065

CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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VOL. XXVII NO. 134 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Russo-Japanese Border Clash Casualties

Move To Suspend Arya Satyagraha

SEQUEL TO GUPTA'S TALKS WITH MAHATMA

C. P. Assembly Speaker To Meet Sir Akbar Hydari

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD (Decn.): June 5.

A report has gained currency here that the Aryan movement would be suspended in view of the negotiations re-started at the other end and the subsequent interviews with Mahatma Gandhi of Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta, Speaker of the Central Provinces, who has now been delegated with full powers either to suspend or intensify the movement.

It is understood he will shortly pay a visit to Hyderabad and meet Sir Akbar Hydari and other officials and local leaders.

Whatever transpired at the meeting of the International Aryan League at Delhi and though the movement might be called off any day if better results emerge out of talks which Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta will have, Satyagraha campaign will be carried on. Mahashe Krishna Proprietor and Editor of "Pratap" and sixth 'dictator' accompanied by a very large contingent of volunteers courted arrest at Aurangabad.

Similar reports have been received from Ekklamab, Madhira, Nalgonda, Warangal and other places of arrests of Satyagrahis and in Hyderabad about 42 were taken into custody for offering Satyagraha and taking out Prabhat Pheris.

It is said, there was a mild lathi charge in one of the localities where Satyagraha was offered this morning.

HYDERABAD LEADERS' APPEAL TO SUSPEND SATYAGRAHA

Kelkar Interviews Bhopatkar In Aurangabad Jail: Quit Order On Lt. Patwardhan

(From Our Correspondnt).

HYDERABAD (Dn.): (By Mail).

In order to create an healthy and peaceful atmosphere in the State, in view of the impending reforms that are expected to be announced shortly, some of the prominent citizens of the city have issued a lengthy statement. The statement also requests Government to appoint an impartial inquiry committee for allaying wild speculations that are current about maltreatment of Satyagrahis and alleged misbehaviour of certain officials of jails.

The statement concludes:—

"We appeal both to the Hindu Mahasabha and the Aryan League and Government once more not to prolong or embitter the struggle any longer, but to come to grips on vital issues immediately and create a free, healthy and peaceful atmosphere in the country at large, which is always dear to all self-respecting citizens."

Calling attention to the recent happenings at Sholapur and other parts of India, the Raiyat, a local weekly edited by Mr. M. Narsing Rao, urges the International Aryan League to give the Government such time as to redress their legitimate religious grievances. The paper asserts that if the movement is suspended and the authorities fail to do the needful, the people of the State would fight for their rights and secure them. The paper also appeals to Hindu Mahasabha and its leaders to suspend their movement.

N. C. KELKAR INTERVIEWS BHOPATKAR

Mr. N. C. Kelkar accompanied by Mrs. Bhopatkar, Dr. Soman and others paid a visit to the Aurangabad Jail, where Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.A. (Bombay), is confined for his offering Satyagraha on behalf of Hindu Mahasabha. According to Mr. Kelkar the health of Mr. Bhopatkar is not so bad, but he is said to be weak owing to unsatisfactory food and other arrangements.

When interviewed, Mr. N. C. Kelkar stated that he was visiting Aurangabad after a lapse of about 35 years, when he resided at the place for a few weeks along with late Lokmanya B. G. Tilak to do the work of examining witnesses before the Aurangabad Cantonment Magistrate in connection with the well-known Jai Maharaj Case.

Syt. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, now sojourning in the city of Bombay.

QUIT ORDER ISSUED ON AVIATOR

It is understood that Lieut. D. L. Patwardhan of the Aviation Lodge, who did meritorious services during the Great War, has been served with a notice to quit Aurangabad and that the Lieutenant has left for Poona.

The Lieutenant was known in Hyderabad to many and his services were availed of by the State Government for starting an aerodrome at Hyderabad.

THE SOVIET RIDDLE

The cartoonist depicts Europe's military balance. While Mr. Chamberlain, alarmed at the outcome of the "National" Government's betrayal of the League of Nations, hastens to rebuild with Greece, Poland and Rumania something like the old system of Collective Security, he remains cold towards Soviet Russia, the one European Power with forces as strong as Hitler's.

RUSSO-JAPANESE BORDER CLASH

TOKYO, June 5.

Japanese and Soviet troops are confronting each other across the Manchukuo Soviet border according to Japanese dispatches, alleging that 400 Soviet 'planes are concentrated on the border of Manchukuo and outer Mongolia.

Japanese reports say that six Soviet soldiers were killed and 10 wounded and five Japanese were wounded in an incident on Saturday southwest of Changlingtzw near Changkufeng.

RETORT TO ITALIAN CLAIMS

Suez Canal Company Chairman's Plain-speaking

PARIS, June 5.

A vigorous retort to Italian claims in bigger share in the control of the Suez Canal was made by the Marquis Devogue, Chairman of the Canal Company at its annual meeting.

He declared they had relied "on inaccuracies and errors, which denote extreme bad faith, if they are deliberate and extreme ignorance if they are not".

ANGLO-FRENCH INTERESTS

He added it must be borne in mind that Britain is the largest shareholder of the Company and a majority of capital belonged to the French. "Hence the obligation of the British and French Governments to defend on the one hand their own interests and on the other the interests of their nationals".

FIRM ATTITUDE

Marquis Devogue paid a tribute to the firmness with which the French and the British Governments were devoting themselves to the defence of their interests and added: "Everything, therefore, invites us to continue on our road without any change in our course of action, deaf to unjust criticisms and empty threats".—Reuter.

Brazil's Assurance To Britain

LONDON, June 5.

In the Commons, Mr. Butler announced that the Brazilian Government had informed the British Ambassador at Rio De-Janeiro that they were considering a method of resumption of debt payments and hoped to make some announcement before July 1. Brazilians had given an assurance that all creditors would receive equal treatment.—Reuter.

Gandhiji's Silence Day Engagements

Attends Constitution Sub-Committee Meeting: Looks To Piles Of Correspondence

BOMBAY, Monday.

After a little bit of rest which the doctors had urged him to take on Saturday for at least 24 hours, Mahatma Gandhi was busy all through the day to-day, attending the morning and afternoon sittings of the Constitution Sub-Committee and looking to piles of correspondence. Being a day of weekly silence which had commenced on Sunday evening, Gandhiji had few visitors to-day. The silence was broken immediately after the evening prayers

Gandhiji left for the dentist's immediately after attending the afternoon sitting of the Constitution Sub-Committee.

CONTINGENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A large contingent of children and women had invaded the Birla House even before his return, to have "darshan" either in his room or on the lawn when he came out for prayer. They were allowed to see "Bapu" on condition that they did not disturb him.

Before prayer time, Gandhiji allowed the "Bombay Chronicle" cartoonist to sketch him and autographed the sketch.

Evening prayers which were held at 6-30 p. m., were attended by the largest crowd ever assembled in the gardens of Birla House since the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi. In the middle of the lawn was placed a small bed for Gandhiji to sit. Exactly at 6-30, Mahatmaji who was accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Pyarelal, and a few Ashramites joined the congregation which he greeted with folded hands and a cheerful smile.

With his eyes closed Mahatma Gandhi listened with rapt attention, as one of the Ashramites led the prayers and the others repeated them. The prayers included a chapter from the Bhagawad Gita, a song from the "Ashram Bhajanawali" and "Ram Nam".

Gandhiji, as on Sunday, did not go out for his evening stroll but was busy with correspondence and a few visitors after prayer

Kolhapur Deputation To Wait On Gandhiji

BOMBAY, June 5.

A depuation, on behalf of the Kolhapur State Proja Parishad, headed by Mr. Ratnappa Bharamappa Khumbar, General Secretary of the Parishad, arrived here to-day to wait on Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in order to put the case of the Kolhapur State movement before them.

The deputationists met Acharya Narendra Deo this morning.—United Press.

R. T. C. On Colour Bar Legislation

Muirhead On Negotiations Between Govt. Of India And Union Govt.

LONDON, June 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Graham White asked Col. Muirhead whether a suggestion made through Lord Linlithgow that there should be a Round Table Conference upon the question of Colour Bar legislation in South Africa similar to the 1927/28 conference had been agreed to by the South African Government and whether a conference was likely to take place.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead replied that negotiations were in progress between the Government of India and the Union Government and he preferred not to make a statement on the subject at this stage.—Reuter.

NO ROME-BOLIVIA BARTER PACT

LONDON, June 5.

The Bolivian Legation officially denies that tin and rayon barter agreement has been concluded between Bolivia and Italy.—Reuter.

No End Of Violence In Palestine

MACDONALD'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Illegal Immigration And Arab Reaction To Blame

LONDON: June 5.

MR. MACDONALD MAKING A STATEMENT ON PALESTINE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SAID THAT THERE WAS JEWISH OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT'S EDUCTION IN GENERAL, BUT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT JEWISH OPINION, AS A WHOLE, FAVOURED THE POLICY OF VIOLENCE AND FORCIBLE OBSTRUCTION.

On Arab Side

ON THE ARAB SIDE THE OPINION ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S PRACTICAL POLICY WAS DIVIDED, AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT SOME AREAS FEARED REPRISALS BY TERRORISTS. ARAB TERRORISM ON THE ONE HAND, AND A FLOOD OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND JEWISH RESORT TO VIOLENCE ON THE OTHER HAND, ONLY FED THE FLAMES AND THE RISK OF CONTINUED VIOLENCE.

Terrorism Still Rampant

As a result of Military and Police activity in recent months Arab terrorism had been reduced to a very small scale. No one ever claimed that the Government's announced policy would bring an immediate stoppage to terrorism, but the Government were certainly steadily gaining control over these activities.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Mr. MacDonald estimated that there had been more than a thousand illegal immigrants in May, and that, this illegal entry was continuing in considerable numbers.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN ON SOVIET PROPOSALS

LONDON: June 5.

THE REPLY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO THE PROPOSALS BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION," SAID MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE COMMONS.

....ASKED WHETHER HE CONTEMPLATED MAKING A STATEMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE WHEN THE RUSSIAN REPLY HAS BEEN CONSIDERED, THE PREMIER REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

The Vatican And Br. Govt.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn asked, if any reply had been made to the representations said to have been made by the Vatican to the British Government.

Mr. Chamberlain said he did not know what were the representations to which he had been referred.

Replying to a further question the premier said he was unaware of any representations made by the Vatican against the conclusion of a pact with Russia.

Will He Visit Moscow

Asked in the House of Commons whether he would consider the desirability of making a personal official visit to Moscow, Mr. Chamberlain said that in the present circumstances he did not consider the suggestion would serve useful purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain made no reply when asked whether he did not feel that a personal visit would remove "the undesirable phenomena of impassable barriers between the British and Russia."

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TREATY

Mr. Butler was closely questioned on the Anglo-German Naval Treaty and asked whether the British Government was considering negotiating a further naval agreement as suggested by Herr Hitler.

Mr. Butler said he could not add anything to the previous answer, but when asked whether an announcement could be expected quickly, Mr. Butler replied: "Certainly. The matters is reaching a stage where some announcement may be made in the near future."—Reuter.

NO FRESH MOVE BY POPE

ROME, June 5.

It is understood in Vatican circles that the Pope has not made a fresh move for maintenance of peace in Europe since that described in his address to the College of Cardinals on June 2.

However, he is continuing diplomatic activity through the usual channels.—Reuter.

(See Page 7)

NAZIS TO MAKE NON-AGGRESSION PACTS

BERLIN, June 5.

It is understood that non-aggression pacts with Latvia and Esthonia will be signed at Berlin on June 7.—Reuter.

Public Enquiry Into "Thetis" Disaster

Chamberlain's Statement On How Submarine Sank

LONDON, June 5.

Making a statement on the "Thetis" disaster, in the Commons Mr. Chamberlain revealed that the sinking was caused by the flooding of two forward compartments. The submarine signalling apparatus on the "Thesis" was destroyed preventing her communicating with the surface ships. The marker buoys and smoke signals released were not immediately observed. A full public enquiry will be held.—Reuter.

WHEN "THETIS" CHAMBERS GOT FLOODED

LONDON, June 5.

Mr Johnson, Managing Director, of Messrs. Cammell Laird stated to-day that when the crew opened the door of the flooded torpedo-tube water overpowered them and they were only able to shut the door partially. Thus two forward compartments were flooded.

Replying to criticism that something further might have been done to save the men, Mr. Johnson insisted that the Admiralty had done everything possible to save life. That was the only thing everyone cared about.—

More Condolence For "Thetis" Victims

LONDON, June 5.

Messages of condolence on the loss of the "Thetis" have been received from Sgr. Mussolini, the King of Italy and the King of the Belgians.—Reuter.

(See Page 7)

Yugoslovia To Meet Germany

BELGRADE, June 5.

In Davis Cup Yugoslavia beat Belgium by three matches to two. Yugoslavia will now meet Germany in the European zone final.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. **Minimum** charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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Wanted:—The names of persons who have true feelings for Kathiawar peninsulla and its humanity. Please to Box No. 11882, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted an accomplished virgin or a young widow for marriage, by a foreign-returned youth, occupying a responsible Government Post. Write with particulars to Box No. 11849, "Bombay Chronicle."

Britain and the continent. No sub caste restrictions, please correspond with full particulars and Photo with Box No. 11879, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted an intelligent and educated youngman to be trained to work as a Cashier and Manager in our Branch Office. Salary Rs. 50 P. M. Cash security of Rs. 50) essential apply to Box No. 11890, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A medical Adviser for a strong life office. Desirous persons with their experience in the medical profession particularly in the Insurance line should please write in confidence to Box No. 11876, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—An Assistant Clerk young and energetic, knowing English and Marathi correspondence and Accounts, with good handwriting English and Marathi, on a monthly, salary of Rs. 20 with freequarters. Applications stating qualifications, should reach the secretaries, Telugu Munurwar Trust Board, 69, Kamathipura Bazar Road, Bombay, not later than the 10th June, 1939. (11839)

Wanted Graduates strong in Mathematics or Gujarati. Apply with testimonials, pay, experience etc., to the Hon. Secretary, Modasa Education Society, Modasa (District Ahmedabad). (335)

Wanted trained Graduates strong in English, Science and Mathematics, and Qualified Drawing Teacher. Apply stating terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (352)

Urgently Wanted 15. Trained Teachers: for Sanskrit-French-Gujarathi-Maths.—also other subjects, for 4 schools. See Bow & Goldwyne, Educational Agents, Mutual Bldg., Hornby Road. Salary upto 110. (11836)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Male and Female S.T.C.'s and B.T.'s Apply English High School, opp. (G.I.P.), Dadar Station. (11892)

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 10th June, 1939, for the posts of lecturers in Persian and in Ardhamagadhi at M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March 1940 in the first instance. (221)

Savitri Girls' High School, Ajmer wanted—From July 3, lady teachers preferably trained, (1) Graduate in Mathematics, (2) Graduate in Hindi, (3) Graduate in History, (4) Graduate qualified to teach Geography to classes X & IX, (5) Intermediate or High School, (6) V. T. C. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to the Manager: Jyoti Swaroop Gupta, Advocate, Civil Lines, Ajmer. (11880)

Wanted a well qualified electrical and mechanical engineer with Power House and administrative knowledge for a first class firm, apply with testimonials and least pay to Box No. 11868, "Bombay Chronicle."

Automobile experts are always in demand. The rapid progress in manufacture and service of the modern automobile brings new opportunities to thousands of ambitious men. The F.M.C. Automobile Course will make you a trained man with first class prospects. Call or write for prospectus: French Motor Car Co. Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (358A)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let —Airy Blocks at Matunga Plot No. 419 Bhau Daji Road, Ben Coover Mansions. Apply Bhaiya. (11855)

To let at Chawpatty Vasant Nivas for Hindus Blocks at moderate rent. Enquire Bhaiya. 'Phone 21801. (11856)

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To Be Let, at Vile Parle, at a minute distance from Station, a bungalow suitable for residence or school, bright and airy with eight rooms, one hall, with the modern convenience of electricity and well water, wholly or partly. Apply to A. M. Raja. Tele. 22634. (11863)

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Natural Teaching:—Quickest Matriculation like Miss Kamalaben, who passed seven standards in ten months, matriculated in eighteen months:—Ideal Purushottam Boarding High School, 1732, Khadia, Ahmedabad. (Also, Senior Cambridge, December next). (371)

The Employer Promotes only Trained Persons. Expert Coaching in Practical Accountancy, Banking Secretarial Practice, Commercial Law. The Complete Business Course, etc. All Commercial Classes are held in the Morning and Evening. The New term commences from 7th June 1939 Rapid training in Shorthand (New Method and Typewriting by the Film Method Cost £50 from July taught within 2 months. Posts Guaranteed. Apply Governing Director Lentin's Commercial College, 39, Meadows Street. (11888)

The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce opens on 20th instant Applications for admission to F. Y. C. I. Com. and B. Com. Classes will be received by the Principal in the College building near Navrangpura between 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Students wishing to join the college should send in their applications with advance money Rs. 20. Those who wish to take advantage of the hostel accommodation should submit their applications along with caution money Rs. 5. Those who are admitted will forfeit their advance and caution money if they do not present themselves within a week of the opening of the college Principal. Ahmedabad, 4th June, 1939. (372)

171 BOOKS

Read the Sensational Book 'Treatise on the Indian School of Palmistry' by B. R. Bhat., Advocate, Coimbatore. Rs. 4. Apply Author. (11878)

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G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

The CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay invites tenders for the purchase of surplus, new, old and unserviceable stores available for disposal at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Department "General" Depot, Lower Parel, Bombay. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2/- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 21st June 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (316)

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CLASSES

These classes prepare students for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination and also for the Commercial Certificate Examination in single subjects such as 'Book-keeping,' 'Commercial Arithmetic,' 'Accountancy,' 'Shorthand 'Typewriting, etc. Special evening class from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. for those who have passed the Matriculation Examination. New term commences on 12th June, 1939. For further information and prospectus apply to the Head Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay. 319.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RATANSEY KARSANDAS, DWARKADAS RATANSEY and GOCULDAS RATANSEY, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NATHALAL BECHARDAS.

The said property was purchased by the Vendors from the heirs of Haridas Vallabhdas under a Consent Decree dated 5th April, 1939, in suit No. 1986 of 1938 filed in the High Court of Bombay against the said heirs.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All those pieces or parcels of Khoti land or ground, known by the name "DUNGE" together with the messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being in a Private Lane, called Shanker Gully at Kandivli (Malad) in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Bombay Suburban forming part of Nos. 6|9|12|19|27 16|15|42|2 and 20 admeasuring about 5390 square yards or thereabouts and Government assessment whereof being Rs. 2-12-0 and the said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a piece of land belonging to Nensi Umersey; on or towards the West by a piece of land belonging to Mancherji Pestonji Choksey; on or towards the North by a Private Passage and on or towards the South by a water drain (Nala).

Dated this 5th day of June, 1939.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(376).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.		Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1	332 of 1937	Re:	Bhasker Ramkrishna Hardikar.	First.
2	354 of 1937	Re:	James Smith.	First.
3	361 of 1937	Re:	William Joseph Clapham.	First.
4	373 of 1937	Re:	Muniruddin Hussainbuksh Master.	First.
5	379 of 1937	Re:	Peter James.	First.
6	403 of 1937	Re:	Joaquim Andrew D'Cunha.	First.
7	462 of 1937	Re.	Dattatraya Mangesh Wagle traded as Hindustan Engineering Co.	First.
8	524 of 1937	Re:	Abdul Karim Abud Obaid	First.
9	7 of 1938	Re:	Leo Walter Enwright.	First.
10	22 of 1938	Re:	Clifford Eaine Boardman.	First.
11	65 of 1938	Re:	Jerome Braz Sequiera.	First.
12	76 of 1938	Re:	Krishna Aruna Challam.	First.
13	142 of 1938	Re:	Abdul Aziz Suleman and Sons. a firm.	First.
14	165 of 1938	Re:	Henry John Brookes alias H. Brookes.	First.
15	410 of 1936	Re:	Joseph Judah Cherry.	First and Final.
16	90 of 1937	Re:	Bhawoo Tatya Chamar.	First and Final
17	387 of 1937	Re:	Erach Framji Taraporewala	First and Final.
18	529 of 1934	Re:	Laxman Vithoba Chavan.	Second.
19	701 of 1933	Re:	Ramchandra Keshav Tullu	Second and final.
20	295 of 1934	Re.	Frank Evans.	Second and final.
21	535 of 1935	Re:	Shripad Ramchandra Palsule.	Second and final.
22	704 of 1930	Re:	Vasantrao Dadoba Mhatre.	Third.
23	411 of 1934	Re:	Kaikhusru Hormusji Daruwalla.	Third.
24	306 of 1932	Re:	Bhaskar Vishwasrao Kedar.	Third and final.
25	111 of 1933	Re:	John Benjamin Shaw.	Third and final.
26	633 of 1930	Re:	Arther Benjam D'Costa.	Third and final.
27	811 of 1929	Re:	Bai Champavati, widow of Vanmali Virji.	Supplementary and final.
28	398 of 1934	Re:	Claude Stanhope Major	Supplementary and final.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estate as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay dated this 25th day of May, 1939.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(293)

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

WANTED for Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway One MOTOR TRUCK CHASIS of 5 Tons Minimum, running on Crude Oil or Petrol. Horse Power of the Engine to be over 90 to 100.

One Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotive (working on Crude Oil) is required to haul Light Trains of load 100-Tons on a maximum grade of 1 in 150. The Locomotive to work both ways i. e. forward and reverse. The maximum speed required 30 Miles per hour.

Quotations should reach the President, STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE, Jamnagar on or before the 22nd June, 1939. the latest. (375)

WANTED

ONE NURSE—MIDWIFE (B. P. N. A.) to work as Charge Nurse in Nanabhoy Boyce Maternity Home on a salary of Rs. 50-5-60-3-75 with free unfurnished quarters;

and

One—for the Dufferin Hospital for temporary appointment for 6 months with prospects of permanency, on same salary.

Also two midwives (B. P. N. A.) one for each Institution, on a salary of Rs. 25-1-35 with free unfurnished quarters.

Apply before 15th June, 1939, stating age, caste, experience and other particulars.

(Sd) V. V. MULAY,
Hon: Secretary.

Boyce Maternity Home.
Sholapur, 1-6-1939. 373.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying 6" Dia. Ventilating Columns as per design for Main and Branch Sewers of Suburban Drainage Scheme.

Copies of tender with Drawing and Specifications can be had from the office of the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 10/-.

Earnest money should accompany the tender at the rate of one per cent.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality and sent to him so as to reach him on or before 18th July, 1939.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality
(368)

Public Notices

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Ltd., will be CLOSED from 15th June 1939, to 10th July, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

5-6-1939. (374)

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & LABOUR.
Baroda, dated 1st June 1939.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a BOILER and FACTORY INSPECTOR for the Baroda State.

Grade Rs. 250-40/3-500 per month.

The applicant must not be less than 25 or more than 30 years of age. Must either (a) have served an apprenticeship for four years as a Mechanical Engineer or engine-fitter in an Engineering workshop where steam engines and boilers are built or repaired; or (b) have completed a full course in an Engineering College or technical Institution and hold its Diploma in Mechanical Engineering. After completing apprenticeship or technical course must have had three years' further experience as a practical engineer in the design, construction, repair and maintenance of working of engine and boilers.

Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to a person holding 1st class Board of Trade Certificate and who is a Baroda State subject.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT:—The appointment will be on probation for a period of two years, before confirmation in the permanent post.

APPLICATIONS :—Applications should be complete showing age, nationality, place of birth, caste, details of educational qualifications, practical experience and position held, vernacular spoken, and whether employed at present or not. Copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post must be submitted. Applications written in the candidate's own hand-writing should be addressed to the Director of Industries and Labour, Baroda and must reach him not later than 1st July 1939.

C. A. MEHTA,
Director of Industries & Labour.
(367)

Public Notices

P. W. D.

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 12th June, 1939, upto 4 P.M. (S. T.) for additions and alterations to the North Block, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay. Approximate cost Rs. 2,800/-.

Tender forms with specifications at Rs. 2/- each and other particulars may be obtained during office hours on any working day, except the day of receiving tenders.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer,
Presidency.
(366)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND OBSOLETE STORES AND SCRAP SUCH AS DRUMS; BARRELS; CASKS; KEGS; EMPTY KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TINS; TINS; TOOLS; WASTE PAPER; BOTTLES; BRASS, COPPER; G. I. CORRUGATED SHEETS; C. & W. IRON SCRAP; SPRING STEEL SCRAP; ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS; FURNITURE; WOODEN RAILWAY SLEEPERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 14th June 1939, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO..

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOT OF COTTON DROPPINGS, STRIPINGS GUTTER & MACHINE FLY., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1939, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Arjirwadi Mazagaon opp. horses stables;

On account of the concerned 50 bales full pressed cotton droppings, about 40 boras stripings about 180 boras machine fly, about 110 boras gutter fly, about 800 boras droppings, 1 lot bardans etc. (Damaged by fire & water).

Terms—50 per cent deposit on the lot knocked down.

BENNETT & Co..

WHOLE VILLAGE BURNT DOWN

AHMEDABAD, June 5

The whole village of Kakvadla in Kathiawar was burnt down as a result of a serious fire which occured there. The villagers have been rendered homeless and have taken shelter in the open.

Twenty cattle have perished in the fire and help has been rushed from the neighbouring villages—United Press.

BENGAL GOVT. LIKE OLD BUREAUCRACY

Sarat Bose On Issue Of Politicals' Release

PABNA, June 3.

The Pabna District Political Conference opened at Himaitpur under the presidency of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who in the course of his address pleaded for support to the "Forward Bloc," the aims and objects of which were explained by him in great detail.

Mr. Sarat Bose, referred to Federation which was not a dead issue as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would say. The speaker characterised the Bengal Ministry as following the methods of the old bureaucracy, particularly in connection with the release of the political prisoners. The Ministry, he said, was guided by communal considerations as evidenced by the Bengal Municipal Bill and their demand for communal percentage in the Public Services.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is reaching Pabna to-morrow to attend the conference.—United Press.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS CONGRATULATED

(From A Correspondent).

A gathering of about 5,000 people greeted the newly elected Muslim Councillors of the Kurla (Bombay) Municipality in a meeting convened by the Kurla Muslim League and presided over by Hakim Ali Mohammad Khan, on Saturday last night.

The meeting commenced with the recitation of the Holy Quran and recitals of a number of poems in praise and appreciation of the six new Muslim Councillors and the voters of the G. and H. Wards of Kurla.

Mr. Arzu presented to each Councillor an address duly framed. Mr. Nami Sandelvi, B.A., (Alig.) presented a medal to Mr. Zia Bilgrami, the Secretary of the Kurla Muslim League whose encouraging efforts brought the down fall of many an old Councillors and leading men of the down. Mr. Mami, also called Mr. Zia by the title of "Nasir-e-Millat." (Asset to the Community). Other speakers both from Kurla and Bombay greeted their friends and hoped that they will render ycomen services to the cause of Islam and the Muslim community. The meeting ended with thanks to the chair.

Three-Months Course For Harijan Sevaks

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh have decided to open a class for three months to train "Harijan Sevaks" for doing service to and carrying on uplift work amongst Harijans, says a circular issued by the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The course of training Harijan Sevaks will be nearly the same as that adopted in training Social Workers, as also the teaching of the ideology lying behind rendering the service as Harijan Sevaks in addition to the object for which the service to the Harijans is to be rendered.

The Social service is done to humanity in general irrespective of caste with the idea of improving their condition; whilst the service to Harijans has also behind it the idea of purifying the Hindu Religion. The Untouchability as observed with regard to the so-called untouchables is unjustified and is a blot on Hinduism.

Mahatmaji has said times without number that Hinduism dies if untouchability lives and untouchability has to die if Hinduism is to live. Therefore, it remains only for the so-calld caste-Hindus to work for the removal of untouchability in order that Hinduism may survive. Hence the so-called caste-Hindus with strong conviction that the untouchability can be removed by service to Harijans are requested to apply to the Board at their office situated at Balashanker Estate, next to Broadway Talkies, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay. 14.

It is presumed that the applicant after the course of training is over will be willing to serve the Harijans at least an hour or two daily without expecting any remuneration.

The training class will commence as soon as the minimum number of candidates apply to join the proposed class.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Role Of Provincial Languages In The Cinema

Film Journalists Association President Inaugurates "Thyaga Bhoomi" At Plaza

"This picture has given me a very pleasant surprize. I had never thought that any of the South Indian films had reached this standard of all-India recognition. But in "Thyaga Bhoomi", I find excellent technique; beautiful photography and slick direction, not to mention an emotionally intense story written by the famous South Indian writer, Kalki", said Mr. Baburao Patel, the President of the Film Journalists' Association of India and Editor of 'Filmindia' while inaugurating the Tamil picture produced by Madras United Artistes' Corporation on Saturday the 3rd June at the Plaza Cinema in Bombay.

SIGNIFICANT OCCASION

Dwelling upon the importance of the film in education and in entertainment, Mr Patel said "To you, this film is merely one more item of entertainment, but to us in the film trade, it is an occasion of considerable significance, because for the first time a Tamil film is being shown in Bombay for a full week and at the popular show timings, which fact by itself is a great compliment to the South Indian film industry."

"Hitherto only morning shows were allowed for Tamil and Telugu talkies as the cinema owners could not run the risk of a loss in running such pictures for a full week. To that extent therefore, I must congratulate Messrs. Kapurchand Bros., the owners of this cinema for their enterprise in giving the theatre to a Tamil picture for a full week."

"After seeing 'Thyaga Bhoomi' I am sure that their enterprise will not only be justified but will prove a paying proposition."

Admitting the stern necessity of adopting Hindusthani as the National language of India Mr. Patel continued "while I desire that in time to come we should have all our pictures in Hindusthani, I still think that at this stage talkies in the provincial languages like Tamil, Telugu, Marathi or Bengali should not be discouraged. A language is a cultural link between two provinces and this ancient Tamil language can also pass on to us the cultural heritage of the South in a measure sufficient for us to appreciate and if necessary to learn some good things."

"I therefore disagree with those radical reformists who insist on Hindusthani at the expense of several provincial languages in all walks of life. While Hindusthani can be the national language of the country, I think a happy mean may be suffered by permitting the provincial language to do their cultural work.

"And now, I refer to a small personal matter. During the recent sessions of the Indian Motion Picture Congress, Mr. Subramanyam, the producer-director of this picture and friend and colleague of mine had said that the people from the North always kept those from south at arm's length by calling them South Indians.

"I, therefore, hasten to remove any misunderstanding, on this account from the minds of our people of the South and heartily wish "Thyaga Bhoomi" a great success."

BABURAO PATEL THANKED

Garlanding Mr. Patel on behalf of Madras United Artistes' Corporation, Mr. K. S. Gopalakrishna said that "Mr. Baburao Patel is the famous film critic whose bold and fearless writings have given the Indian film industry a new hope and a new life. We consider it a great honour that a man of his country-wide reputation and enjoying the respect of friends and foes alike should grace this occasion by his presence. I thank him on behalf of my firm and express gratitude on behalf of the South Indian film industry."

AROUND THE COURTS

Trainer And Riding Boy Charged

A sensation in racing circles has been caused by the first case of its kind brought before a Bombay court, of the alleged use of drugs for "doping" racehorses.

The accused in the case are Mr. George Bell, trainer for Mrs. Clarke, and Wazir Lal, a riding boy. Mr. Bell was arrested on May 30 last, and placed before Mr. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, the following day, for being in possession of cocaine which, it is alleged, he had given to Wazir Lal, the riding boy in Mrs. Clarke's stables, to be administered to "Motky" before this horse ran in the Byculla Club Cup on February 17 last Mahalaxmi.

Further quantities of cocaine, it is alleged, were given to the Riding Boy to be administered to "Eager Tit" and "Danny Boy", on February 18, the Hospital Day Meeting.

Heated arguments, it is recorded, took place between Mr. Bell and the Riding Boy when none of the horses came in for a "Win" on the days in question and the Riding Boy carried the matter to the Secretary of the R. W. I. T. C., with the result that the Excise Department, after investigations by Inspector Hudson, charged Mr. Bell and Wazir Lal.

The hearing of the case against Wazir Lal has been fixed for June 7 and the case against Mr. Bell has been fixed for July 10. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Petigara, is appearing on behalf of the Crown: Mr. Janai, Advocate is appearing for Wazir Lal, and Mr. Bell is being defended by Mr. Karbari.

The Stewards of the R. W. I. T. C. have withdrawn Mr. Bell's licence.

The case will be opened at the Mazagon Court on Wednesday next, when Mr. Gulliland, Secretary of the R. W. I. T. C., and Major Nabi Khan, Stipendary Steward, will be examinel for the prosecution.

Information was first received by the Superintendent of Excise, Mr. Reporter, who entrusted the inquires to Inspector Hudson about two months ago.

Alleged Outraging Of Girl's Modesty

BOMBAY, Monday

While a College girl belonging to a respectable family at a prominet place in the heart of the city and in a thickly populated Hindu locality was going to Chowpatty on Saturday evening, along with her mother, she was followed by a young man. When they were returning from Chowpatty, it is alleged that the youth tried to catch hold of the girl's hands near Sandhurst Bridge.

It was stated in Court that on Saturday evening at about 6-15 p.m. the girl accompanied by her mother and her cousin brother went out for a stroll along Sandhurst Road towards Chowpatty. The youth was following them. The party reached Chowpatty and sat in the sands. The youth took his seat behind the girl's seat and is said to have kept an observant eye on the movements of the girl.

The girl, her mother and her cousin waited there for some time and returned along Sandhrust Bridge. The youth was following them, when the girl came near the junction of Sandhurst Road and Lamington road she got separated from her mother on account of the rush of traffic at that hour of the evening. The youth availed of this opportunity and, it is alleged, caught hold of her hands and threatened her with life. The girl screamed for help and cousin, who were a few paces ahead of her rushed to her assistance and liberated her from the grips of the accused.

Police stated that the youh had followed the girl four or five years ago and that they had to take action.

Khalil Ahmad, the suspect was placed before Mr. K. G. Kambatta, Presidency Magistrate today, at Girgaum police court, on a charge of outraging the modesty of a girl, and was ordered to be released on bail.

"The deceased who was in a deranged state of mind had fired the shot herself" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest to-day on Shunmukhwa (33), the wife of Shivalinga Kanabarginath, an Excise Sub-Inspector.

Acid Thrown On 20 Men?

Twenty persons were treated yesterday at the G. T. Hospital for injuries caused by acid throwing.

Tarachand Hariram, who is alleged to have thrown the acid, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and was directed to be released on bail.

The accused, the police stated, was at loggerheads with another man over a woman. Matters reached a climax yesterday night, when the accused threw a bottle of acid on the complainant. The complainant, accused and 18 others were injured by the accused. The accused was then arrested.

Mr. Champaklal Kotak, who was married to Miss Sharda Lohana at Rambagh, C. P. Tank, on Saturday.

SOCIETY WEDDINGS AT C. P. TANK

A distinguished gathering of Ruling Chiefs, Dewans, Congress leaders, business magnates, British, Japanese and American businessmen and other important civic personalities were present at Rambagh, C. P. Tank on last Saturday evening for a double wedding at which Dewan Bahadur Narayan Kotak, Dewan of Janjira State and formerly Dewan of Idar and Rajkot States was the principal host.

Mr. Champaklal Kotak, son of Seth Hargovind Kotak was married to Miss Sharda Lohana, daughter of the late Seth Gopaljee Ramjee. Miss Kanta Kotak, the daughter of Seth Tribhowandas Kotak was married to Mr. manohar Tanna the son of Mr. J. Tanna, former Dewan of Bhavnagar State. The Kotak bride and bridegroom are the granddaughter and nephew respectively of the Janjira Dewan.

Mr. Champaklal Hargovind Kotak actively praticipated in the Civil Disobedience Campaign in 1932-33 and was imprisoned for eighteen months. He was connected with the Secretariat of the All-India Congress Committee and toured the country on "secret" missions.

His bride, Miss Sharda Lohana is an accomplished musician and elocutionist and is an Economics Honours Graduate from Wilson College. The couple will shortly sail for Japan.

Mahatma Gandhi received Mr. Champaklal Kotak on Saturday morning and blessed him.

Over three thousand guests were present at Rambagh on last Saturday.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The Adult Education Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India meets in Simla on July 17, 18 and 19 next. The Committee which was appointed at the fourth annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in New Delhi on December 3, 1938, to examine the problem of adult education in India and the report to the Board, consists of the following members:—

(1) The Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Education, Government of Bihar, Chairman.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education, Government of the United Provinces.

(3) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

(4) Mr. W.H.F. Armstrong, I E S., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

(5) The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

The following have been coopted members of the Committee:—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Varkey, Minister of the Education, Madras.

(2) Mr. Bhagwat, Chairman, Adult Education Committee, Bombay.

(3) Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager, Tata Steel and Iron Works Ltd.

(4) Dr. W. A. Jenkins, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It is likely that one more member will be added to the Committee.

BELGIAN CONGO DEPUTATION

Acquaints Rajen Babu With Disabilities

BOMBAY: Monday.

Mr. Kirti Krishna Ladia and Mr. Darveshali R. Bhamani, representatives of the Indian Association Belgian Congo, waited on Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, to-day and acquainted him with the position of Indians in that territory. The Congress President promised to place the matter before the Working Committee.—A.P.

IF LAW BE JUST

"If the law be just which forbids a man to poison his neighbour with dirt in the home and street, it is not less just, but far more important, that he should forbid him to poison with drink both body and soul."—Dr. F. R. LEES, F.S.A. Edin.

BOMBAY LITERACY COMMITTEE

A Permanent Body To Take Charge Of Work

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

At the conference of the workers in the cause of the spread of literacy, the general opinion was that the work done by the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee at present in the City of Bombay and its suburbs should be put on a permanent basis and placed in charge of an independent committee. In order that the literacy campaign may be properly conducted and the subsequent work properly organised, Government has decided that a Bombay Adult Education Committee, which will be independent of the Provincial Board for Adult Education, should be constituted on a permanent basis for the City of Bombay and its suburbs and that this Committee should take the place of the present Bombay Adult Education Committee.

A committee accordingly consisting of the following persons has been appointed with all powers necessary for the purpose aforesaid:—

PRESIDENT:—The Hon'ble the Prime Minister.

VICE-PRESIDENT:— The Hon. the President of the Bombay Legislative Council and Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P.

MEMBERS:—Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.L.C., Parliamentary Secretary for Education; Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary for Labour; Mr. S K. Patil, M.L.A; Mr. Nagindas T. Master, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.. Mr. Frederick Stones; Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji; Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee, M.A., Inspectress of Girls' Schools; Professor R. Choksi, M.A., Wilson College, Bombay; Miss. Godavari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Dinkar Desai and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee.

SECRETARY:—Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, Secretary of the Committee and Special Officer-in-Charge ex-officio.

The Committee will hold office for a period of three years in the first instance.

Government proposes that the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be appointed 'ex-officio' on the Adult Education Committee. The approval of the Corporation is being obtained to the proposed appointments and is awaited.

All the Committees now working in connection with the literacy campaign in the City and Suburbs of Bombay should work in consultation with the Bombay Adult Education Committee now constituted which is to conduct all classes for adult education with effect from 1st June 1939. In order to make the campaign a success Government earnestly appeals to the organised agencies for social welfare, the Managers of Secondary Schools and other institutions and the general public at large to come forward to lend their hearty co-operation in this worthy cause.

With a view to ensuring permanence and efficiency, Mr. V. D. Ghate, Secretary to the Committee and Special Officer-in-Charge, should inspect and supervise all the adult education classes and submit a quarterly report to Government regarding their working.

ALL METHODS OF RECRUITMENT FAIL

Oil Company Authorities Eager To Get Back Old Workers

DIGBOI, June 1

The Secretary of the Assam Oil Co. Labour Union writes:—

The Company seems to be adamant but eager to get back the old workers as work cannot be commenced without them. This is evident from the Bulletin-show in form of Lantern Lectures going on for the last three nights. Strikers have particularly avoided attending such shows and lectures.

Some interested persons sent telgrams in the name of prominent Union Officials in Sylhet and Gorakhpur requiring skilled men for employment with good prospects but that was detected and the Company is now finding great difficulties in recruitment.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Keep fit 8-10 Isn Stuti 8-20 News in English 8-30 Their masters' voices.

12-30 p. m. Sadiq Ali Akhtar 12-50 Jeera Khan of Panipat 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 A I R chorus 1-30 Music 3-30 Light music 4-15 Four in Malhar 6-0 Chandrabai Jamboliker 6-30 Three violinists 6-40 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 6-55 Readings from Gujarati books 7-0 Sons and daughters: in Marathi by Vaman Malhar Joshi 7-15 Vinayak Rao Harshe 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Training of doctors in Bombay by V R Khanolkar 8-0 Zartaj 8-45 Radio orchestra: 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Philharmonic symphony orchestra 9-50 Chamber music 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880) kc/s)

6-0 Light music 6-30 Marathi pad 6-40 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Chandrabai Jambolikar 10-5 Hamid Hussain 10-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a. m. Shrimad Bhagwad Gita 7-45 Arti 7-50 Dasrath Kumar and Party 8-0 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 8-30 School broadcast.

1-0 p. m. Devotional music 6-10 B S Thakur 6-30 For young listeners 7-0 Lakshman Prasad 7-30 For villagers 8-15 H M V Delhi studio orchestra 8-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 8-45 Lakshman Prasad 9-35 Lord Curzon: by N Sen 9-50 B S Thakur 10-5 Talib Husain 10-10 Lakshman Prasad.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 9-0 and 1-0 p. m. Kashmir listener's choice 1-20 Old dance favourites.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Dasrath Kumar and party 6-25 As in Dthi 1 6-55 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1 7-30 B S Thakur 7-50 P S Mukerji 7-55 Lakshman Prasad 8-15 to 10-10 As in Delhi 1 10-10 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-0 a. m. and 1-0 to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Prithvi Raj Soi 6-10 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 6-30 Rashk-i-Jahan of Cawnpore 6-50 Devotional Songs 7-5 Ali Bakhsh 7-15 Rashk-i-Jahan 7-35 When cat is away 7-43 for children 7-50 Lachhman Prasad (Amateur) 8-0 For countryside 8-30 Prithvi Raj Soi 8-40 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 8-50 Rashk-i-Jahan of Cawnpore 9-35 Bolan pass, by L R Nair 9-50 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 10-0 Prithvi Raj Soi 10-10 Rashk-i-Jahan of Cawnpore.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p. m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p. m.)

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (10.22 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Arti 6-10 Bhakti Geets 6-25 Rashid Ahmad Khan of Cawnpur 7-15 Indian Records 7-30 Bhajans 7-45 Krishnabai 8-0 I Chose To Be Film Star (Hindustani) 8-15 Rashid Ahmad Khan 8-35 Next Week's Programmes 8-45 Chandra Prabha 8-52 Kripa Shankar Tewary 9-40 United Provinces, Century of Progress, (Finances) by Dr. Ishwari Prasad 9-55 Rashid Ahmad Khan 10-10 Krishnabai 10-30 Hamtarah Ghazlen.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Selection.

12-30 p.m. Classical Record 1-30 Saivya 1-55 For Newcomers 5-0 First Foot-ball League Match 6-10 For Children 7-0 Anil Bose 7-10 Preeti Bose 7-25 Do Dost, Playlet in songs 8-5 Must Man Die? (Bengali) by Dr. P. Bhattacharya 9-10 Al Bollington 9-30 Travelling For Fun, 1 by Patricia Jarvis 9-45 Symphony Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As In Calcutta 1 9-10 Deben Diswas 9-25 Kashinath Nayak 9-45 Shakhi Gopal 10-15 Ajit Bose.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. R. Ganesan of Mayavaram Vocal 6-0 K. Nataraja Bhagavathar: Vocal 6-45 Grihacharam (Tamil,) 7-0 Shrimiti K. Nagambujam Vocal 7-15 Listen, 4 7-30 Shrimati K. Nagambujam Vocal 8-35 T. A. Krishna Bhagavathar: Violin 8-55 Legislator: by M. Iyengar, M. L. A. 9-30 T. A. Krishna Bhagavathar: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-30 to 6-0 As in Madras 1 6-0 Sandhya Geet by Kumari Balamba 6-10 Night School (Telugu) 6-20 Bhavaye Hridayaravinde 6-25 Fundamentals of Public Health (Telugu) 6-35 Devotional Duets by Kumaris Balamba and Sugandhi 6-45 to 10-30 As In Madras 1.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. Melody mosaics 2-15 Celebrity session 2-45 G. Subramanya Devara: Violin. 6-0 For villages 6-30 V R Dhanammal: vocal 7-0 Age of earth (Tamil) 7-15 Songs from Nandanar 7-30 T. Chowdiah of Mysore Violin 8-15 V R Dhanammal :vocal 8-45 T Chowdiah Violin.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Gloucestershire George, in Dialect Sketches 7-45 Excerpt from Aldershot Tattoo (Daylight Rehearsal) 8-0 Music Hall 9-0 Excerpt from Aldershot Tattoo (Daylight Rehearsal) 9-30 News 9-45 Boyd Neel String Orchestra 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"

This lack of energy is caused by weak cells and work without energy means wearing out the cells altogether which may lead to a complete breakdown.

Bayer's TONIC has proved to be of outstanding value for feeding and revitalizing the cells and nerves with a fresh supply of vitamins, phosphates and other essential elements. It quickly restores lost energy and brings back radiant health.

"IF IT'S Bayer's, IT'S GOOD"

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Gunners Get A Fright

'Gift' Goal Staves Off Defeat

Whittaker's Hat-Trick For South Lancs 'D'

Due to the Gossage Cup final having come off last Saturday, two matches were scheduled to be played in the Senior Harwood League Championships—on the Cooperage ground last evening. The first of these was an all-military affair—South Lancs "A"—who had recently improved upon their earlier form by accounting for the B.E.S.T. in convincing style only a few days back—and the 14th. Heavy Battery R. A.—the present League leaders—being the contestants.

"A" COMPANY OPEN WELL.

The Gunners—inspite of their lapse against Caltex in their last fixture—were expected to take charge of things right from the initial kick-off. Actually—however—the "A" Company enjoyed more of the territorial advantage in the earlier period—particularly for the first twenty minutes—the Battery only coming into the 'limelight' just five minutes before the breather—when Cawley just missed finding the net—after Reynolds had rushed out—his magnificent ground shot just going wide by inches. Earlier the South Lancs. had put in a number of concerted quintette runs—Taylor and Ward frequently spelling danger with their clever short taps—but McDermott the Artillery's crack pivot worked like a Trojan to break up attack after attack by the opposing forwards—and on the few occasions that he was really 'eluded'— Drynan always did the needful.

GIFT GOAL.

Half time arrived with the teams on level terms—neither having scored. On resumption—things began to take a more eventful turn—with both sides going all out for the lead. The "A." Company were the first to work their front-line up—and in the 2nd minute after recess—Preece tested Drynan with a magnificent long range drive which the latter however gathered in fine style—and McDermott clearing—the ball was swung on to Smith—who ran down the flank in spirited fashion and centred accurately—but Cawley failed to connect—a good scoring chance thus being lost. The Gunners—however—continued to press—and for the next ten minutes Melvin and Carroll were kept on tenderhooks—their charge being expected to fall any moment. 'It' did fall—in the very next minute—but in a most unfortunate manner.—After Carroll had successfully intercepted Perry—Gilbert 'picked' up the 'half-smothered' shot and central—but Smith anticipating a dangerous spearhead connection butted in—in an awkward manner and before he could recover his balance he had sent the spectators gasping by putting the ball into his own goal—taking Reynolds completely by surprise (1—0).

YATES EQUALISING.

Nothing undaunted—the South Lancs, soon returned to the attack and with crowd sympathy to back them—gave the Gunners' defence a really anxious time for the next quarter of an hour—but McDermott with his perfect anticipation and sound tackling managed to keep them at arms length—and hopes of an equaliser soon began to fade away—particularly when during the concluding stages it was the Battery who were doing the attacking. But—just when their numerous supporters had begun to feel pessimistic—the "A." Company netted the all-important equaliser—through Yates—who cleverly worked himself up after dodging a host of defenders—and beat Drynan with a deceptive long range half-volley—barely a few seconds before the final whistle. (1—1).

RESULT:

SOUTH LANCS. "A."	1
14TH HEAVY BATTERY R.A.	1

The teams were:

SOUTH LANCS. "A."—Reynolds, Melvin and Carroll, Smith, Yates and Grey, Preece, Taylor, Grace, Colbert and Ward.

14TH HEAVY BATTERY R.A.—Drynan, Rush and Brack, Thorley, McDermott and Woof, Smith, Lord, Cawley, Perry and Gilbert.

REFEREE: Mr. Stocks.

Later in the evening—another fine military combination—"D" Company South Lancs.—accounted for a totally unimpressive Bombay Gymkhana side by a comfortable margin—to maintain their unbeaten league record.

SOLDIERS IMPRESS.

Combining better and exhibiting greater dash and determination—"D" Company were all over their opponents right from the start.—Whittaker and his linemates soon getting about their business in determined style. After Collins had broken up a fine gallery movement 'between' Colbert and Conway—Hennin redirected the opposing right anchor's hefty kick, to Whittaker who connected perfectly to send in a hard first liner which Green just managed to get his hands to.

ROBSON'S FINE GOAL.

The ball rebounded to Vernon—who ran up and tapped it on to Paget for the latter to test the Gymkhana custodian with a clever drop shot—but the latter again effected a rather lucky save. The soldiers—continued to press vigorously and soon took a well-deserved lead through Robson who connected perfectly with an accurate pivotal pass to beat Green all ends up in the 10th minute of the game (1—0). The Gymkhana returned to the attack and made several onslaughts on the military charge, but Warnock refused to be beaten, and recess came with the civilians one goal down.

WHITTAKER'S HAT TRICK.

The breather seems to have braced up the soldiers appreciably—for they now literally swarmed their opponent's net—and though the latter defended desperately—Whittaker wasn't to be denied and piercing the Gymkhana anchor line effectively—beat Green twice within two minutes—the 10th and the 11th—after resumption. (3—0). From now on the game took an uninteresting turn—with the "D" Company obviously resting on their laurels—and the civilians hopelessly lacking the necessary initiative and enterprise for a 'reducer.' But—the soldiers again pressed vigorously during the last four minutes and after Green had saved repeatedly from Robson and Conway—Whittaker had the civilian custodian all at sea with a clever close-range tap—to obtain the military team's fourth and last goal a minute before full time—himself performing a hat trick—the deserving culmination of sixty minutes of really constructive hockey.

RESULT:

SOUTH LANCS. "D."	4
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	nil.

THE TEAMS WERE:

SOUTH LANCS. "D."—Warnock, Henderson and Foster, Wilbraham, Hennin and Vernon, Paget, Robson, Whittaker, Daly and Conway.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Green, Collins and Schultz, Tudge, Preston and Williams, Little, Brewer, Williams and Marsden.

REFEREE: Mr. Haworth.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.
(COOPERAGE.)

At 6 p.m.
B.E.S.T. V. Y.M.C.A.

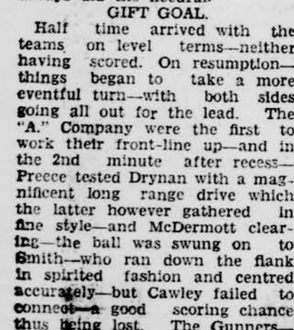
League Table Up-to-date

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts.
Royal Artillery	5	3	1	1	10	3	7
South Lancs. "D"	3	3	—	—	10	2	6
South Lancs "A"	4	2	1	1	4	3	5
Caltex	5	1	1	3	3	3	5
South Kanara	5	1	2	2	8	9	4
BE.S.T.	4	2	2	—	6	7	4
Bombay Gym.	5	—	3	2	1	8	2
Y.M.C.A.	3	—	2	1	2	9	1

Studies In Sugar Engineering

GOVERNMENT GRANT OF SCHOLARSHIP.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned the award this year of a scholarship of Rs. 25 per month to any deserving student seeking admission to the Associateship course in Sugar Engineering of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, in addition to the two already existing scholarships of Rs. 25 each for both the courses of Sugar Technology and Sugar Engineering at the Institute in the next season beginning from July 10.



SMALL IN COSTS
BIG IN BENEFITS

More Wrigley's gum is used to-day than ever. It costs only a trifle, but millions know it greatly benefits teeth, digestion and health. Doctors and dentists recommend it. Hospitals use Wrigley's in quantities.

Buy several packets to-day. Chew it after every meal; after every smoke. Two delicious flavours. PTO

WRIGLEY'S
Contains No Animal Fat.

WESTCHESTER POLO CUP

America Wins First Match Of Series By 11 Goals To 7.

NEW YORK, June 4

In the Westchester Cup polo first match played at Meadow Brook, (Long Island) today, the United States beat Great Britain by 11 goals to 7.

The Americans started like a whirlwind scoring twice within a couple of minutes. The British team put up a better fight than was expected and settled down. The Americans only led by 6 goals to 5 at halftime. Britain however failed to score in the next three periods. The Americans led throughout.

The chukker scores being 2-0, 2-1, 5-3, 6-5, 7-5, 9-5, 10-5, and 11-7.

The scores in order of scoring were:—

United States:—Iglehart, Hitchcock (3), Guest, Phipps, Guest, Hitchcock and Phipps (3).

Britain:—Balding (2), Skene, Balding and Tyrrell-Martin.

Roark was thrown off his pony after a collision with Phipps soon after the start but he continued to play. He has bruised his left shoulder and the accident appeared a magnificant game while Hitch-

Skene and Tyrrell-Martin play- a magnificant game while Hitchcock and Iglehart defended superbly for the Americans. Iglehart was generally agreed to be the outstanding player on the field. The Americans accuracy and long shots were a big factor in their victory.

The British non-playing captain Lord Cowdray said that the ponies stood up fine. He was pleased with the performance of the Indian ponies but Rodak disagreed and thought that the Indian ponies had not yet acclimatised.—Reuter

HOOLIGANISM AT NASIK MEETING

G. H. Deshpande Answers Congress Critics

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK: June 4.

An appeal to the public of Maharashtra to beware of the venom of communalism that was sought to be injected on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabhaites of the "Kesari" school as the last resort in their desperate attempt to undermine the influence of the Congress in spite of their anti-Congress propaganda was made by Mr. Govindrao H. Deshpande, M.L.A., Secretary, Maharashtra P.C.C., in the course of his impassioned speech at a mass meeting, held here last week, under the auspices of the Nasik City Congress Committee, Mr. P. J. Sabnis presiding.

When Mr. Deshpande, who spoke on "The Congress and Its Critics" began to tear to tatters the criticism levelled against the Congress and to expose the motives of the critics, nearly a dozen youths of the Hindu Mahasabha, began to shout their slogans like "Savarkar ki Jai," but they received no response from the audience of over five thousands for about 15 minutes during which the hooligans were bodily removed from the audience. The hooligans thus hopelessly exposed, fled, and Mr. Deshpande, thereafter, addressed the meeting for over two hours in pin-drop silence.

The hooliganism to which the Mahasabhaites have begun to resort, as is evidenced from the two incidents that occurred in Poona and Bombay, Mr. Deshpande declared, stood no chance whatsoever of having its roots in Nasik.

He asserted that the organisation of the Congress in Maharashtra and the hold the Congress had over the masses in the Province, was the result of the disinterested services and sacrifice of Congress workers of Maharashtra. It was bound to grow from strength to strength and no amount of hooliganism would weaken it. Nor was it ever possible for the Democrats-cum-Hindu-Sabhaites to succeed in misguiding the public. He appealed to the public to strengthen the Congress organisation and not to get confounded by various controversies and conflicts within and without the Congress as they were but passing phases through which every other nation had once or other time to pass.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m

"BAPNA SHRAP"

To Be Staged At Grand Theatre On Thursday

"Bapna Shrap" ("The curse of a father") is one of the master pieces of late Mr. Bomanji N. Kabraji, the great Parsi dramatist and novelist. It has proved very popular with Bombay audiences, so much so that appeals to local dramatic companies have often been made to stage it occasionally. To satisfy this demand the Bombay Gujerati Natak Mandali will stage this drama—97th time, in its record career—on Thursday (8th inst.) at the Balliwala Grand Theatre, at Tardeo, at 3-30 p. m.

Moonibai, called the "Queen of Music" will take the leading female part. Among the other well-known actors who will participate to make the play a success are: Abdur Rehman Kabooli, Munchersha Pochkhanawala, Perojsha Mistri, Jal Sardar, Phiroze Daroowala, &c., who are expected to do full justice to both the tragic as well as the comic sides of the play.

KATHIAWAR PRINCES AND FEDERATION

New Draft Instrument Of Accession To Be Discussed At Jamnagar Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, June 3.

When approached several Satyagrahis whose lands and domestic utensils had been confiscated by the State authorities, stated that their properties and lands had not still been restored to them. It is not unlikely that such restoration might be delayed for a long time.

The Sanad of Mr. Popatlal A. Anada, a Satyagrahi pleader and ex-president of the Rajkot State Representative Assembly has been restored to him yesterday.

Durbar Virawala who is now at Bagsera, has entrusted the work of drafting the new Constitution and Reforms Scheme to Mr. Chabildas G. Sanghavi, a lawyer friend of his and Mr. T. N. Dave the Principal of the Dharmendra Sinhji College. They are both sitting longer hours by day and night at the residence of the former and preparing the new scheme.

The Dhrangadra Raj Saheb has left for Jamnagar where some other princes are also meeting on the 6th instant to consider the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession to the Federation. It is possible that they will in all probability, with one or two exceptions, join the Federation. Thereafter the Jam Saheb, the President of the Princes Chamber, will meet his brother princes and their Ministers in Bombay on June 11, 12 and 13 and will finally accquaint the Paramount Power of their decision.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY IN PRACTICE

Joint Celebration Of 'Urus' In Poona

POONA, June 3.

On a gaily painted wall, prominent along the road in Shanwarpeth, are two niches housing two small shrines—one, the Hindu "Masoba" and the other, a Muslim peer "Sayed Sadadat"—that he who runs may read the moral—Hindu-Muslim unity in practice.

To the Hindu and Muslim residents of this essentially Hindu locality these two shrines, standing side by side, hardly a foot separating them, are dear as they have lived as peaceful, loving neighbours for generations, jointly paying homage to the two shrines. They have gladly and willingly subscribed towards the upkeep of these two shrines, which are kept tidy and clean, and every year they jointly celebrate the "Urus" of both.

Yesterday took place the joint annual celebration of the "Urus" when the Hindu "Masoba" had a new coat of red paint and the "peer was presented with a new green silk covering—and both Hindus and Muslims subscribed towards the cost.

Enquiries made with Hindu and Muslim residents of the locality indicated that they have been celebrating the joint "Urus" since the time of their grandfathers and they are unable to trace their origin.—A. P.

"LIVE" CONCH COMES TO SURFACE

SANKA THIRTHAM, June 5.

The historic sacred tank at Thirukalukundram, 35 miles from Madras was the scene of a rare phenomenon, when a sacred "live" conch appeared on the surface of the water this morning after an interval of twenty years. The bathers noticed this and the news spreading, people from neighbouring villages reached the spot to witness the phenomenon and participated in worship and other festive celebrations connected with the occurrence.

The temple authorities had the conch removed to the shrine on the bank of the tank. After usual purification ceremonies the conch will be taken round in procession and finally preserved in the Tripurasundari temple.—A. P.

BIHARIJI MILL STRIKE ENDS

PATNA, June 5.

At the intervention of the Patna City Magistrate a conciliation has been effected to-day among the strikers and the management of the Bihariji Mills which declared a lock-out and the Mazdoor Union, and Mr. Rambriksh Benipuri, President of the Union and editor of "Janata", has been released.

The management has conceded all demands made by the Union on behalf of the strikers such as reinstatement of the seven dismissed hands, security of service, etc., etc.—United Press.

Prohibition To Be Carried Out According To Fixed Plan

Mahatma As Firm As Rock: Opposition Bound To Fizzle Out

A section of the City's Press has flared up with vehement propaganda against Prohibition. The vitriolic attacks directed against the sponsors of the scheme have so far failed to cut any ice with the Congress bosses

Mahatmaji who has received a number of deputations of the vested interest in the liquor trade has refused to budge an inch. To justify his attitude he has countered every plea put before him with perfectly logical arguments.

His reply to the lamentors plainly says that he will never for a moment see that the millions of masses suffer on account of few liquor merchants and other dealers in the alcoholic trade.

The Mahatma with one breath made it known that nothing would induce the Congress to change its mind about Prohibition.

On the first of August as sure as God made apples Prohibition will be a reality in our midst. Those who dread its grim possibilities have cried hoarse but to no effect. It is now high time that the anti-prohibitionists gave up crying in the wilderness and made the best of their disappointment.

Social ethics and the law of commonsense demand that a good Government's first concern should be the weal of the greatest number of its subjects.

The Romans followed the principle "The greatest good of the greatest number."

This has also been the traditional motto of every good Government.

The Congress is an institution which stands for an identical principle and as such it is but natural that its leaders and the Governments under its aegis should strive to adhere to a policy which necessitates the enforcement of such schemes as Prohibition.

Hundreds of homes have been ruined due to the drink-evil.

The labour and middle class population whose income hardly permits the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages has been the worst to suffer.

Wines are alright for the rich, but the poor man should not touch them with a barge pole.

A bottle of whisky costs not less than Rs. 6. A bottle of beer is sold for a rupee or a little less. Country liquor costs something like Rs. 2-8 a bottle. Then there are other qualities superior and otherwise which are exclusively meant for the wealthy.

Champagne, delicious wines and exquisite liquors are only within the reach of the plutocrat. But can the middle-class folks and the gentry that belong to labour afford to spend as much as Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 on drinks every month?

The income of an office-bearer is somewhere between 50 to 100 rupees, that of a clerk, between 30 to 80 Rupees and that of the labourer Rupees 20 to 30. The standards of living differ. The 'chota-sab' will at least require hundred rupees for the upkeep of his home; the clerk finds it difficult to make both ends meet and the labourer can hardly eke a decent living. These economic conditions show that the money spent on liquor is nothing short of immolation. It is only at a great sacrifice that the drink evil is fed.

Is it not therefore the duty of the Congress to put a stop to the filthy vice which has not only drained the addicts' money but has sucked dry his very blood?

The Prohibition Scheme is the greatest boon that could be conferred on mankind.

It has therefore the support of everyone who possesses a conscience. Only the selfishly interested people whose conscience has been petrified by the dirty lucre they seek to amass, that oppose Prohibition. Their opposition can never hold water.

It is bound to fizzle out.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES IN KASHMIR

State Conference Leader Pleads For Inquiry Commission

(From Our Correspondent).
SRINAGAR: (By Mail).

"The necessity for constituting a non-official commission to enquire into the repressive measures adopted by the Government to cope with the last agitation arose simply because the Government refused to constitute a commission of its own when a request was made by our spokesman in the Assembly," says Pandit Jia Lal Kilam, the Chairman of the Committee, appointed by the Kashmir branch of the All-India States Peoples' Conference.

"If even now the Government constitutes a commission," he adds, "not only the present Commission would cease to function, but we would co-operate with it most whole-heartedly and even gratefully. But if the Government does not choose to accept our request there is no alternative left for us but to start our own enquiry. Very grave complaints have been made by the public with respect to the measures adopted by the Government officials, who had to deal with the agitation in their official capacity. It is, therefore, both in the interest of the Government and the public that truth should be out. We are going to request the Government also to present its side before the Commission and all facilities will be put at the disposal of the Government spokesman to help us to arrive at the truth."

He concludes: "I would like to make it perfectly clear that the present commission has not been constituted in a spirit of bravado or to impair the dignity or the prestige of the Government. All that we want is that truth should be laid bare. I hope that the Government will not put any impediments in the smooth working of the commission."

INDIA AND GREATER INDIAN ART

Next Year Exhibition At Burlington House

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON: May 29.

The Exhibition of Indian Art, which, as was announced by Sir Edwin Lutyens, President of the Royal Academy at the Academy Banquet, to be held at Burlington House, London, W., early next year, is to have a very wide scope.

Those who are responsible for the Exhibition take the view that "since there are so many diverse religions and civilisations in Greater India," it is necessary to devote a separate section of the exhibition to different localities.

Thus Kashmir, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Burma, Siam, Malay, Indo-China, Tibet and the Dutch East Indies, Sumatra, Java and Bali will, in addition to British India, each have its own section. While many of the exhibits will be brought from Asia, the idea at present, I am told, is that the majority will be obtained from the collections existing in England, France and Holland. The Committee of Experts to be entrusted with the work of selection will be appointed shortly.

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REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing.

NATIONAL PLANNING

New Sub-Committee To Define Aims And Objects

BOMBAY, Monday.

The National Planning Committee met this morning at 8-15 a. m. at the Bombay Secretariat under the foremanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to discuss various problems in general and the implication arising out of the questionnaire.

The discussion was of a rambling nature covering a wide field, [illegible] 11-30 a.m. in the afternoon.

In addition to the Committees already appointed, an Aims and Objects Sub-Committee was also appointed. The Committee consists of Messrs. S. Qureshi, B. P. Advani, Meghnad Saha, J. C. Ghosh and J. C. Kumarappa, with Prof. K. T. Shah as the Convener.

The Subjects Sub-Committee met on Monday afternoon under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister of Industries, Madras.

It is understood that the Committee arrived at some tentative conclusions which are expected to be discussed again by the Committee on Tuesday afternoon.

The National Planning Committee will meet on Tuesday morning.

VISITORS AT BIRLA HOUSE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Birla house had a very few visitors this morning as Mahatma Gandhi is observing his weekly silence since Sunday evening.

The silence will be broken at 6-30 p. m. to-day. There will be a number of interviews to individuals after prayer time.

Gandhiji was busy this morning attending to correspondents and the morning sitting of the Constitution sub-Committee.

LATE LALA HARDAYAL

Mr. B. Nigam writes:—

With a view to request Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, that he should feel pleased to sanction the observance of All-India Lala Hardayal Day, in honour of the Late Lala Hardyal who died in exile very recently at Philadelphia (U.S.A.), a deputation on behalf of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad will wait upon him at his local residence in the city sometime during the week-end.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAYS!

NEXT ATTRACTION!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE ICE FOLLIES OF 1939"
Starring:
JOAN CRAWFORD

FOURTH GREAT WEEK
New Theatres' Social
"BARI-DIDI"
Starring:—
MOLINA, P. SANYAL, NAWAB
ROXY
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

A PREVIEW OF CURRENT HISTORY!
PREMSAGAR
featuring KOKILA & PARESH BANERJI at
MINERVA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10
Matinee on Thursday at 1-45.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 4, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 17, 1358
Parsi: Deh 4, 1308
Hightide: 2-48; 14-52
Lowtide: 7-51; 21-01
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, June 7.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 8.

K. Birthday: Bank closed. Public holiday.

THE MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL

12 out of 20 students successful at the Matriculation Examination. 6 have scored more than 400 marks. The highest totals are 497 and 487 respectively. The result is 60 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with Mails arrived at Aden at 11 a. m. on the 4th instant left there at 2 p. m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11 p. m. on Thursday the 8th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 9 a. m. the following day for the Far East.

ANDHERI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The persons desirous of contesting for a vacant seat in The Andheri Taluka Congress Committee are requested to take an application form from Mr. Narmad Vaidya Banatwalla's Bunglow Marzaban Road Andheri and submit it to him duly filled in before 14th instant.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 124-136, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, when Ervad Erachshah Sorabji Kuka will speak in Gujerathi on "References about Zarathushtra in the Gaths" the lecture is open to the public.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. INDRANARIAN

Mr. Ridh Karan, Secretary, Hindustani Native Merchants' Association writes:—

The Managing Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association notes with great satisfaction and pleasure the appointment of Mr. Indranarayan Chief Judge Small Cause Court to the post of Acting High Court Judge Bombay and tenders him its hearty congratulations.

BABU PANALAL JAIN HIGH SCHOOL

26 students out of 27 that were sent up for the Matriculation from the Babu Panalal Jain High School, Bombay passed this time.

THE MIKADO AT REGAL

At the Regal they are now showing "The Mikado", the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera at the Regal. It is filmed all in technicolour and stars Kenny Baker (Nanki Poo) Jean Colins (Yum Yum) and Martin Green (KoKo). The picture was a great sensation when first shown in Bombay and cine fans should welcome this opportunity of seeing it again.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Quida" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a. m. respectively on Tuesday the 6th. instant.

Regd. and unregd. Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Chitral" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p. m. on Wednesday the 7th and 6-30 p. m. on Thursday the 8th instant respectively.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 7th instant.

THE WORLI RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary of the Worli Residents' Association, writes:—

The Worli Residents' Association is making another request to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay that he should feel pleased to place before the Corporation for sanction the recommendation regarding the re-naming of the Roads in this part of the City, viz. that the Haines Road be re-named as "Babu Rajendra Prasad Road"; in view of the fact that the last session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay was held at Worli and was presided over by Babu Rajendra Prasad, who happens to be the Congress President even now.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA BOMBAY

The General Secretary writes:—

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India was held at Dongri Playground on the 4th instant.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan presided. Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang reported on the work of the Union during the last 2 months. 12 Serangs were taken out of the black lists from Messrs. City and Hall Lines.

Mr. M. E. Serang strongly stressed the need for internal organisation and solidarity of workers.

Mr. Mirza pointed out that the Serang on the City of Perth was employed by the efforts of our Union.

Mr. Karim Serang appealed to the Seamen to strengthen the Union.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Mikado" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sant Tukaram". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Adhikar". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Baji Prabhu Deshpande". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT THE EXCELSIOR

There will be a change of programme at the Excelsior to-day when "Flying Down to Rio" will be screened. This film, starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, was the one that popularised the sensational "Carioca".

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

The 7th annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p. m. in the offices of the Society at Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA

Out of 34 Regular students sent up for the Matriculation Examination from Parle Tilak Vidyalaya 24 have passed, giving a result of 73.3 per cent; Of these seven were girls all of whom passed. Out of four Ex-students, two have passed. The school reopens for the New Academic yea. on the morning of Saturday the 10th June 1939.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

The closing date for the W. I. A. A. Rally and Reliability Trial has been extended from Monday, June 5th to Thursday June 8th at W.I.A.A. headquarters, first floor, the Indian Merchants Chamber, Churchgate Street, and with an extra fee of one rupee for late entries to Friday June 9th at the W.I.A.A. branch office, 1B, Arsenal Road, Poona. This has been necessitated by the late production of entry forms.

REV. ALMEIDA EDUCATIONAL FUND

The Trustees of the Rev. D. G. Almeida Educational Fund have pleasure in announcing that a sum of Rs. 4500 is available for distribution as loans to deserving matriculated students of the Bombay East Indian Community, for the prosecution of higher studies in Arts, Science, agriculture, commerce, law, medicine or for ecclesiastical studies.

Applications and details can be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. G. Almeida Educational Fund, Victoria Cottage, 38, St. Sebastian Colony, Bandra.

KERALEEYA THOZHILALI SEVA SANGHAM

The Kerala residents of Bombay mustered strong in Gamdevi on Sunday morning at the opening ceremony of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozhilali Seva Sangham Free Reading Room and Library.

Dr. K. B. Menon presided. He congratulated the Sangham workers on having organised the Reading Room.

Mr. V. A. Kesavan Nair, Sangham Secretary, spoke about the activities of the Sangham and appealed to the audience to join it in large numbers.

Mr. S. K. Pottekkat, the Reading Room Secretary, thanked all those who had lent support and co-operation and given donations to the Library.

Mr. M. K. Rajah spoke about the benefits of a Reading Room and asked every Malayalee to use it to the fullest advantage.

Mr. Rama Varma, who performed the opening ceremony, made a neat little speech and hoped that the Reading Room would prove a cultural centre, for the Malayalees of Bombay.

Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room

The first meeting of the Committee of Management for the year 1939-40 of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room, was held on Sunday evening at Raote House, Worli, Sjt Madhusudan D. Raote presiding.

The Committee at the outset considered question of finance for placing the Reading Room on a sound basis as regards the maintenance and proper upkeep of the same. After a great deal of discussion it was resolved to make an appeal to the various charitable institutions in Bombay.

With regard to the question of Rent of the Premises of the Reading Room, it was resolved to request Seth Soorji Vallabdas, the owner of the premises, that he should feel pleased to accept 'Nominal Rent' only for the use of the premises of the Reading Room.

Seth Ramniranjan Podar,

The Podar family has sustained a great loss by the almost sudden death of Seth Ramniranjan Podar on Sunday, the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. None of the family and friends expected that a mild attack of influenza would so quickly develop into such an acute form of nephritis as to become uncontrollable by the most eminent doctors of Bombay. Seth Ramniranjan was only 32 years old at his death. He was educated at the Marwadi Vidyalaya and then privately at home. He was very religious in his outlook and spent a good time regularly every morning in the worship of God. He was amiable, kind and unassuming in habits.

His easy accessibility had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was the Director of Podar Mills, Ltd., Shree Shakti Mills, Ltd., and many other companies. He was the partner of Messrs. Anandilal Podar & Co.

He leaves behind him a widow, one son and two daughters, an aged father, two brothers and a large circle of friends and relatives to bemoan his death. Much sympathy is felt for his father-in-law, Seth Juharmulji Swarupchand of the well-known firm of Messrs. Swarupchand Prithviraj of Bombay.

BUST OF LATE NEMANI

Unveiling Ceremony By Rajen Babu To-day

The unveiling ceremony of the Bust of the late Shivnarayan Nemani will be performed to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the East India Cotton Association Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress.

A. F. S. Talyarkhan In Court

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, the well-known radio sports commentator, appeared to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to answer a charge of assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Talyarkhan was alleged to have assaulted Bida Timal, a municipal sweeper, when the latter went to Mr. Talyarkhan's bungalow at Mayo Road to remove the rubbish. The accused submitted that the complainant had been in the habit of using obscene language in front of the room and on May 7, he did the same and the accused under grave provocation, pushed him which was described as an assault.

The Magistrate held that the complainant did use abusive language and that was not part of his duty as a public servant. So the charge of assaulting a public servant could not be maintained.

The Magistrate then framed a charge of simple assault.

At this stage, the complainant agreed to compound the case and in doing so said, "The accused is a rich man and I am a poor man. That must be taken into consideration. (Laughter.)

The accused agreed to pay Rs. 2 to the complainant and the case was marked compounded and the accused acquitted.

Questioned by the Court whether he had been using abusive language the complainant stated." The incident took place early in the morning. At that time, I only chant God's name" (Laughter).

Girl's Fall Through Sky Light

While walking over the sky-light of a chawl in Jamat Khana in Jakeria Street, a girl named Ziloobai (16) fell down owing to the glass under her feet being broken. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

The girl had gone to the Jamat Khana to attend the marriage of a relative.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest to-day.

Returned Unopposed To Central Assembly

MUZAFFARPUR, June 5.

Mr. Harisharan Prasad Srivastava returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the Muzaffarpur-cum-Champaran constituency in the bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. Bipin Bihari Varma. The announcement was made to-day.—A. P.

Mr. K. T. Shah's Party

Mr. K. T. Shah gave a tea-party to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the members of the National Planning Committee at the University Gardens on Monday. Besides the members of the Committee several prominent citizens of Bombay were present at the party.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Old Man Monsoon having not made his appearance as yet as he did last year, the merrymakers had yet another week-end of picnicking. Juhu was crowded throughout the week-end especially Sunday evening registered the largest crowd of the whole season.

The monsoon, however, is fast approaching but I notice that hardly any preparations have been made for it. The gutters are nearly all choked-up and some of the roads are full of pot-holes which will surely prove a nuisance if allowed to stay.

The other important problem which I could not help but notice was quite a number of trees spreading over the roadway—most of them dangerous as there is every possibility of them being uprooted. Last monsoon the cocoanut trees caused any amount of damage. In Bandra two lives were lost and many more escaped. The authorities concerned will, therefore, do well to get the owners of such dangerous trees to pull them down and thus save public life, limb and property.

SANTA CRUZ DANCE

On Saturday night Santa Cruz was all agog. The event was the Midsummer Alfresco Dance organised by the Willington Catholic Gymkhana. This was the last open air dance of this Gymkhana before the monsoon sets in.

The whole compound was gaily decorated and illuminated with multi-colour lights. There were no less than 800 people from the city and the suburbs.

An amateur fight competition was held when several suburban artists displayed talents in variety of items. The Netto Brothers displayed some rare steps in tap dancing, while Mr. J. Lobo gave an entertaining solo on his mouth-organ.

Dancing continued to the very early hours of the morning and the couples left only after enjoying themselves thoroughly. The management deserves credit for the good management and the smooth running of the function.

CONGRESS WEDDING IN BANDRA

Bandra witnessed a pretty wedding on Saturday evening, when two well-known Congress members were united in wedlock.

Mr. K B Karnik, a well-known lawyer and Congressman was married at the registrar to Miss Vatsala Karnik, a member of the Nagpur Congress Committee. Mr. Karnik, hails from a well-known and highly respected Hindu family and is a promiment member of the local Congress Committee and takes keen interest in adult-education, and is a member of the Hindu Crematorium, Suburban Bar Association and Physical Culture Institution. Miss Vastala Karnik, hails from Nagpur and was till recently a teacher in a High School in that place. She is a member of the Congress Committee of that place and took an active part during the civil disobedience movement of 1931-32.

A largely attended reception was held in the evening in the Bandra Municipal School Compound. Among the guests present were many Municipal Councillors, prominent businessmen and most of the suburbs prominent lawyers.

The compound was very gaily decorated and the guests moved freely.

DEPUTATION TO WALCHAND

Bombay Steam Company Shareholders' Move

BOMBAY, Monday.

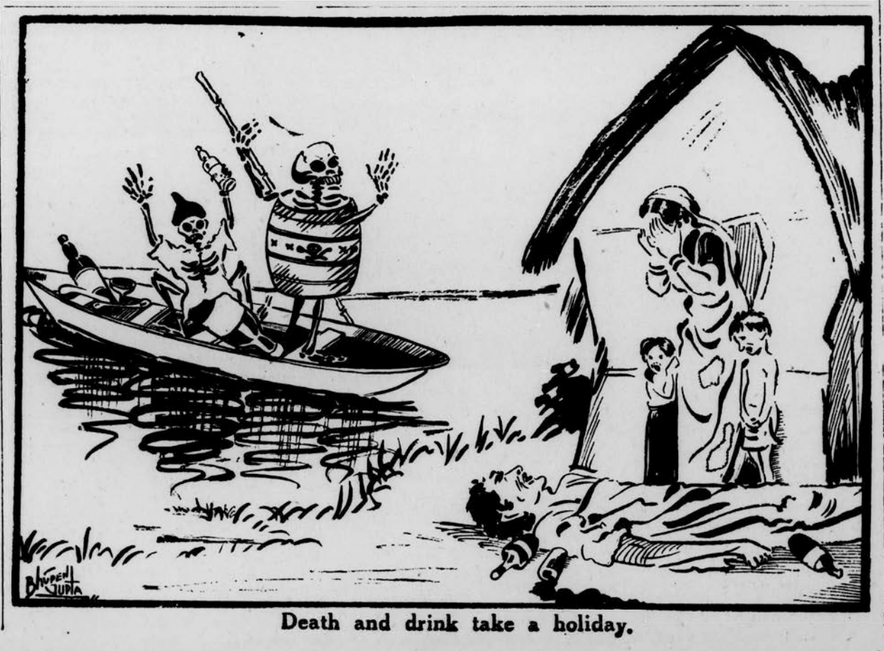
A deputation consisting of over 50 shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., waited on Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., this afternoon and discussed the points arising out of the recent offer of the Scindia Company to purchase the shares of the Bombay Steam Company at Rs. 300 per share, although its market value was in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 210 to Rs. 220.

Mr. Walchand gave them an account of the efforts made by the Scindia Company for establishing peace in the Konkan trade and pointed out as to how they had failed, in view of the attitude taken up by the Bombay Steam. He explained to them at length how the present proposal was in the interests of the Bombay Steam and the Scindia Company, as integral parts of national shipping.

In reply to the inquiry as to what the shareholders of the Bombay Steam could do in case the Directors of that Company refused to transfer the shares, Mr. Walchand said that the denial of such a right to the shareholders by a responsible company under the existing circumstances would be unprecedented.

He pointed out to them that the proper course for them was to place their views in that connection before the Directors and the agents of the Bombay Steam.

It is understood that the shareholders of the Bombay Steam disapproved of the attitude of the Directors of the Bombay Steam in this connection and have decided to address a communication to them on the subject.—United Press.



Death and drink take a holiday.

WIFE WHO WAS CROSS AND TOUCHY

Not Fit to Live With

PUT HERSELF RIGHT WITH KRUSCHEN

"I am 39 years of age," a woman writes, "Yet some days I have been feeling and looking 100 years old. I would get fits of exhaustion for no good reason at all. I was not fit to live with because I would be so cross and touchy. I did not seem to have any ambition to do my housework, and I was tired all the time.

"Two years ago I had sciatica all down my left side from the hip. My doctor says all this is caused through my nerves. I took Kruschen and found it helped me very much. Since I started taking it I am a different person. I am beginning to find life is worth living. My work seems a lot easier and I have a lot more energy."—(Mrs.) G.M.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the cause of ill-temper is ill-health. A soured mind has its source in a soured inside—the result of sluggish eliminating organs that allow waste matter to accumulate and poison the blood.

The "little daily dose" of Kruschen puts an end to all this because it restores the eliminating organs to proper activity by providing them with the daily reminder and daily aid that they require. Cleansed and invigorated blood is sent circulating all over the system, carrying new vitality to every nerve and new vigour to every limb.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.L.A.,
Parliamentary Secretary to Bombay Premier

Mrs. JAYASHREE RAIJEE
Lady JAGMOHANDAS
Mrs. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE
will be PRESENT in
TO-DAY'S FIRST SHOW
Ajanta's Screen-Epic on
CAPITAL v. LABOUR
"THE MILL
OR
MAZDUR"
Director:
M. BHAVNANI
Story by:
MUNSHI PREMCHAND
Starring:—
BIBBO, P. JAIRAJ
NAYAMPALLY, TARABAI
BHUDO ADVANI, AMEENA
NAVIN YAGNIK, PARASHAR
Do not miss to see this great Film that was
BANNED
Free List Entirely Suspended.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The GILBERT & SULLIVAN Opera
THE MIKADO
ALL IN TECHNICOLOUR
with
KENNY BAKER,
JEAN COLIN
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"THE 3 MUSKETEERS

FRED ASTAIRE
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FLYING DOWN TO RIO
EXCELSIOR
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1939

GANDHIJI AND THE STATES

Gandhiji's statement advising indefinite suspension of mass civil disobedience in the States and the suspension of even individual civil disobedience till certain conditions are fulfilled will surprise and disappoint many. But it is not altogether a surprise nor need the disappointment be more than passing. When Gandhiji went to Rajkot he made it sufficiently clear that he was striving to find out some effective way to prevent violence on the part of State officials and State people alike. In Rajkot he tried his own fast and discovered that for one reason or other that method was no good. At the same time he found brutal tendencies increasing among certain State officials, demoralising themselves and the people; and he also found signs of violence even among the people as, for instance, in Ramdurg. In several States he found communal unity sadly lacking, which is not only an evil in itself but also threatens to cause communal violence. In such a situation Gandhiji could not help saying often that he breathed violence and he also advised suspension of Satyagraha wherever it was being offered. His latest experiences in Rajkot, he himself said, taught him, though a little indistinctly at present, a new technique of Satyagraha in the States, the main features of which are (1) friendly initial negotiations between the people and the authorities of the States, (2) perfect non-violence even under provocation and (3) more training and discipline among the people through communal unity and otherwise as essential preparation for Satyagraha if it should be necessary. The new technique is more clearly illustrated in Gandhiji's latest statement.

Preparation For Satyagraha

The statement will be stoutly opposed by many and as stoutly supported by others. In any case it may have far-reaching effect on the politics of the Congress and the States. It, therefore, deserves to be most carefully studied by all. The main conclusions in it are, in Gandhiji's own words, as follows (1) Suspension of mass civil disobedience should be indefinite; (2) there should be the will among the State Congress people to open a way to honourable negotiations with the authorities; (3) the pitch of the immediate demands should be lowered, if necessary, in order to quicken the progress towards the final goal; (4) the condition precedent to any Civil Disobedience is the fulfilment by the general mass of the Constructive Programme as a test, if nothing more, of their coming under the discipline of the State Congress." The most controversial points here are the period of suspension and the conditions of resumption of Satyagraha. As regards the first, all are agreed that the present suspension is highly beneficial to all concerned for reasons even apart from those now emphasized by Gandhiji. All agree that it should be continued for a few months. On the other hand, we think that, Gandhiji's "indefinite" period cannot be ordinarily more than a year or two; for in the present state of things some form of mass Satyagraha, even if it be not possible under ideal conditions, may be a lesser evil than the consequences of drift in the interest of non-violence itself. Probably Gandhiji refrains from mentioning a time-limit because he fears that mentioning it smacks of an ultimatum with a sanction behind it, which may vitiate the friendly negotiations he envisages between the Princes and the people. If our interpretation of what Gandhiji means by an indefinite period is correct, we feel that his advice is thoroughly justifiable, if only because it gives those people who are really earnest about Satyagraha to prepare for it in such a way as to make it irresistible when started.

Constructive Programme

That leads us to Gandhiji's conditions for the resumption of Satyagraha in the States. He lays down the same conditions as he has done before in the provinces. But he now insists on their stricter observance in the States because the people here have much less training than those in the provinces and there being hardly anything like a reign of law in the States in general, brutal methods of repression may demoralise the people, either driving them into abject submission or into violence open or hidden. As regards the conditions themselves, communal unity is obviously essential for any successful Satyagraha campaign. Prohibition will also be very helpful in maintaining non-violence. A direct logical connection between Khaddar and preparation for Satyagraha is not equally obvious. But khaddar helps indirectly through the organisation, mass contact and communal unity it promotes. We, therefore, very much wish that the people in the States who are eager to start Satyagraha at an early date will do better to satisfy Gandhiji's conditions soon than to appeal to him vainly to dispense with the conditions themselves or to relax them unduly.

Hopeful Signs

The Anglo-Russian negotiations have again resumed their prominent place in the news. The Soviet reply has been received by the British Government who are reported to be carefully studying it. The main difficulty, it is now obvious, arises over the problem of the position of the Ealtic States. The British apparently seek to justify the exclusion of these States from Anglo-French-Russian guarantees on the plausible ground that the States concerned are determined to preserve complete neutrality and, therefore, decline to be involved in any guarantees which, naturally, cannot be forced upon sovereign States against their will. But, on the other hand, there is much greater force in the Russian argument that the aggressor cannot be relied upon to respect their neutrality, that he can force his domination over them by other than direct attack upon them and that such a contingency would constitute a very serious, even though indirect, menace to Russia. The Russians, therefore, want this danger to be as effectively provided for as any direct aggression against the contracting parties themselves. Recent events in Europe which have inevitably and irresistibly led to the anti-aggression move amply justify the Russian demand. Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Albania and Spain have proved not only that the Axis Powers are out for aggression against the independence and territorial integrity of States despite their own pledges and promises. They also prove that the technique includes direct invasion, pressure from within and even initiation of, and support to, rebellion. Even Mr. Chamberlain admits it, for, it is the very 'raison-d'etre' of his anti-aggression move which is meaningless unless it is intended to stop every type of aggression by the Axis Powers.

A formula, therefore, has to be found to meet the Russian demand which really is the logical demand of Mr. Chamberlain's own move. And that formula while recognising the attitude of the Baltic States will have to be a fool proof challenge to agression in any shape or form. Some difficulty is anticipated over British and Russian views on what should constitute "indirect threat to Russian independence." Here, again, the Russians would be justified in trying to allow no loophole for Britain to escape through. And this for the sufficient reason that Mr. Chamberlain's "realistic" past renders the greatest care and caution absolutely necessary. We, however, feel hopeful of an early removal of differences and the conclusion of a satisfactory enough agreement between the three Powers We are encouraged to be hopeful because not only France but also the whole of the British Press are exercising pressure upon the British Premier through the assumption of optimism. Addressing the Executive Committee of the Radical Socialist Party, M. Daladier has declared: "Every thing warrants the hope of a speedy and happy conclusion of the latest international negotiations." In spite of His Holiness the Pope, every one interested in Peace and International morality will share this hope and applaud him for his country's determination to resist "attempts at domination." But M. Daladier is wrong in assuring the aggressors of anti-aggression Powers' pacific intentions by offering "a revival of economic exchanges and a more equitable distribution of raw materials." The time for this is emphatically not yet. It will come when the Dictators have realised their past crimes and the futility of new ones and conclusively proved this realisation by making reparations for wrongs already done. As it is they proclaim to be far from doing so. Herr Hitler's latest speech is the proof of it.

Special News From London

(From Our Correspondent)

A crisis is developing in the relations between the Prime Minister and the Conservative Central Office.

Mr. Chamberlain recognises that if Germany is to have an outlet in Europe, she must have an outlet in the Colonies. On the other hand, the Conservative Central Office holds the party funds. It has a stubborn leadership, which is against handing over the Colonies.

* * * *

Since the annexation of Czechoslovakia, Austria and Memelland, the influence of Germany and Italy over the policy of the Bank of International Settlements has become decisive.

* * * *

Serious trouble in Danzig may be postponed until June 9. On that day 20,000 storm troopers will be in Danzig to attend an athletic contest.

Herr Viktor Lutz, head of the storm troopers, will preside. Warsaw is justifiably afraid of incidents on that day.

* * * *

It will be some time before the full history of the Cabinet meeting in Downing-Sreet held on Wednesday May 24 becomes public knowledge. One of the important things which swayed the opponents in the Cabinet of the Anglo-Russian pact was the disconcerting discovery that the Anglo-Turkish Pact did not really exist.

Nothing has been signed. Only verbal assurances have been given. Istanbul has no intention of being committed to a Pact with Great Britain until British relations with Moscow have been clarified. Once again the logic of events carried Chamberlain's Cabinet, however, reluctantly, to the three-Power Pact.

* * * *

At a secret session the Turkish Cabinet decided not to sign the contract with German firms for building a new Turkish naval base, which was announced last month.

In future Istanbul will put all orders for naval equipment with British firms.

* * * *

German staff officers are now in Manchukuo. They will also tour the Chinese provinces occupied by Japan.

Until Hitler recalled them not so long, German staff officers were teaching the Chinese how to fight the Japanese.

* * * *

Japan intends to submit a plan for "a peaceful reorganisation" of the Pacific area.

The Tokyo plan is based on: 1. The Nine-Power Treaty to be so amended as to recognise Japzan's leading position in the Eastern Pacific; 2. China to be reorganised as an independent State under Japanese protection; 3 The Great Powers to be granted sweeping concessions but deprived of their extra-territorial rights; 4. Japan to reaffirm her determination to co-operate peacefully with France, Britain and the United States.

* * * *

There is a good laugh going around in London about the International Law Association. Just before the September crisis blew up, the Association agreed to go to Munich for its next big conference. What happened at Godesberg and Berchtesgaden, however, made the British members of the Association think twice about any regard that the Brown be-shirted embodiment of German law and order had for international decency.

When Hitler swallowed Czechoslovakia later on, the lawyers became shy of visiting Munich, of all places, to exchange pleasantries.

Now the Germans have threatened to leave the International

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5)

Indians In South Africa

Menace Of Extinction

BY SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL (President, Natal Indian Congress.)

In order to understand the present problem of the Union it is essential to know something of the history of Indian emigration to South Africa. The emigration policy of the Government of India is the direct result of the abolition of the slave trade in the British Colonies in 1834, which necessitated the substitution of the emancipated slave labour by a supply of cheap labour. In response to this vital necessity of the white settlers all over the world—the East India Company's Government constituted itself as their recruiting agent and became a party to the indiscriminate transport of Indian labourers to the various British Colonies and settlements Thus hundreds of thousands of Indians were torn away from their hearths and homes by the lure of a better life and more favourable conditions, only to find themselves in inhospitable climes, left miserably to the tender mercies of the none too, humane white settlers—the reports of whose misdeeds have often sickened and shocked the civilised world. As the result of this policy of the Government of India—2525,065 Indians find themselves in British Colonies to-day and 100,525 in other foreign lands, which make the number of Indians overseas 2,625,590, that is, over a half of the population of Greece and 230,000 more than the population of Norway.

Value Of Indian Labour

To refer to the fundamentally naked selfish policy of the union towards South African Indians, the first point to be noted is that when European planters of Natal saw that they and their sugar-cane plantations would be ruined for want of cheap, docile, reliable labour, they besought the Indian Government on their bended knees to allow Indian labourers to migrate to Natal. The result was that Indian labour began to be provided to Natal from 1860.

Now look at the result of the labour of these Indians. The "Natal Mercury" of January 19, 1865 says in a leader:—

"The Indian immigration, after several years' experience of it, is deemed more essential to our prosperity than ever. It is the vitalizing principle. It may be tested by its result. Had it not been for Indian labour we should certainly not have had it to say that our sugar export increased from £26,000 in 1863 to £100,000 in 1864 and has prospects of a greater increase before it. Had it not been for the Indian labour, we should not hear of coffee plantations springing up on all hands and the prosperity of older ones being sustained solely through the agency of East India men."

With a view to prevent the Indians from leaving Natal and going back to India after the termination of their indenture the same "Natal Mercury" suggested in its issue of January 21, 1865:—

"We see no reason why an Indian should not be encouraged in his natural wish to make money more rapidly by working for himself. In creating wealth he must benefit the community in greater degree. Hence we think that the Government might lay out small plots of land ..... for sale to free Indians, of course, at the upset price ..... We can conceive that private planters and land owners might find it remunerative to encourage small Indian growers to cultivate for themselves, by offering patches of leased or bought land and to crush their cane..... at their landlord's mill."

Thus it was that with the labour of Indians Natal was made the "Garden of South Africa". The Indians cleared the primeval forests, made the land habitable and safe for civilised men, laid the railways, built up industries and plantation by dint of their ceaseless toil and together with these, the fortunes of the white settlers, at the cost of their own health and often of their lives.

Ingratitude

Now that everything is accomplished, the white settlers in South Africa are no longer in need of the Indians, who have therefore become their "bete noir". Hence it is a common phenomenon in these days to hear loud complaints in South Africa about the invasion and penetration of the Indians and also of the slogan, "the white civilisation in danger." Having got everything out of them it is now necessary to kick the Indians out—particularly when it is time to reap the fruits of their labour.

In 1876, Lord Salisbury while writing about the system of indenture declared:—

"Above all things, we must confidently expect, as an indispensable condition of the proposed arrangement, that the Colonial laws and their administration will be such that Indian settlers, who have completed the terms of service, to which they agreed, as the return for expense of bringing them to the colonies, will be free men in all respects, with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the colonies."

But this "indispensable condition" laid down by a most responsible member of Her Majesty's Government has been fulfilled in its breach most particularly in Natal, where Indians were sent under indenture. These South African whites have always thought that selfishness justifies the repudiation of any pledge, undertaking and agreement A representative of the Natal Agricultural Union put it very bluntly and shamelessly before the Asiatic Enquiry Commission.

"When relations between two nations reach breaking point documents are torn up as was instanced in the last war and it appears to me that in connection with this question relations are reaching breaking point."

"Drive Them Out"

Indians were deprived of the Parliamentary franchise in 1896 in Natal and the municipal franchise was also taken away from them in 1924. They are voiceless people in the Union of South Africa except a very small number in Cape Province, yet they are not left in peace and every effort is being made to drive them away from South Africa. The repatriation scheme, assisted emigration scheme, colonisation scheme and now the segregation scheme all are aimed to get rid of Indians.

Even the Prime Minister of South Africa (General Hertzog) declared in the course of a letter to Mr. Evans: "After all is said and done, we want to get rid of the Indians as far as possible." And Dr.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Schacht's Discovery

According to a report in a contemporary Dr. Schacht who is now in Ceylon has favoured its Colombo correspondent with his impressions of India. He was, we note, struck by two things in this country: "One was the lack of self-discipline among Indians and the other the colossal problem of illiteracy". The latter is an unfortunate and obvious truth, it is the tragedy of our forced subservience to British Imperialist domination. But India has realised the problem as also its prime cause and the method of solving it. As to lack of self-discipline it is true that the disease of indiscipline is, if not rampant, at least active in the body politic and the sooner it is removed the better. But it is gratifying that it has been discovered and is being seriously tackled. That, however, is not the indiscipline which struck Dr. Schacht so forcibly. He was thinking of Indians' passion for freedom and democracy and more particularly of the "indiscipline" which hurt him and his mission. To this "indiscipline" the people of this country must plead guilty not with regret but with pride.

The Pope's Move

It appears that our suspicions regarding the peace move by His Holiness the Pope were not at all unfounded. British journals so far removed from each other in political matters as the Labourite "Daily Herald" and the ultra-Tory "Daily Mail" both assert, says Reuter, that His Holiness is sending fresh peace messages to Britain, France, Germany Italy and Poland and that both assert that they have some connection with the Anglo-French-Soviet alliance. The report is, therefore, true and it confirms the suspicion that the only objective of His Holiness is to check "Bolshevist penetration into Europe" even though it may involve the spread of Nazism over Europe. It is not really necessary to say anything as to how far the Pope's efforts accord with his duties as the Holy Father of Catholics, millions of whom are suffering the pagan terrors of Nazism in Germany and Austria.

Prepare For Mass Action

With reference to the passing of the Asiatic Bill in the South African Assembly Sir Syed Raza Ali rightly believes that this "latest indignity on the top of so many others offered to our people would be sufficient justification for their resorting to civil resistance." But before that drastic step is taken, he suggests, all possible attempts should be made for a settlement by negotiations. So far negotiations have failed miserably. But if the Government of India are a little firmer in their attitude, they may perhaps yet avert a crisis. In any case the Indians in South Africa should prepare themselves through internal unity and otherwise for some suitable mass action, and they alone should be the final judge about the precise nature of it and the proper time for it. Sir Syed Raza Ali points out that the present Bill is only an interim measure and the final legislative decision on the question of segregation will not be taken till 1941. This, however, need not be interpreted as a suggestion that any mass action that may be found necessary should be deferred till after 1941.

Help Swadeshi Insurance

To encourage Indian insurance, the Bombay Government have issued orders that all insurance effected or controlled by them shall be placed with Indian insurance companies, that is, companies which have at least 75 per cent. Indian directorate and 75 per cent. Indian capital. This is a lead in the right direction and deserves to be followed by other Provincial Governments and, indeed, by all those interested in promoting Indian insurance. It would have been better if the Government of India had also undertaken appropriate legislation to protect indigenous insurance against cut-throat foreign competition. But, as they have failed to do so for obvious reasons, autonomous Governments should make whatever amends they can by helping Swadeshi insurance in every possible way. It is also necessary that Indian millowners and other industrialists who rightly expect Government to help them in the interests of Swadeshi practise what they preach and place all their insurance business with Indian insurance companies.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Women, wine and fortune are always changing.

Constant companionship is awfully trying on friendship.

The old sea dogs we read so much about are probably mastiffs.

Beg and the world turns you down. command and it begs to serve you.

A woman pats a strange baby in about the same manner a man pats a strange dog.

Many a man has acquired a reputation for honesty by concealing the truth about his actions.

WITHOUT COMMENT

A Japanese spokesman in Peiping admitted to-day for the first time that Col. C. R. Spear had been detained in Kalgan since May 26. He added that anyone coming from the Chinese lines would be treated as a spy. He was unable to say when Col. Spear would be released.

—Reuter.

* * *

"Self-discipline" Dr. Schacht has found out, "is the chief need of India."

So that when another prominent Nazi or Fascist makes a "holiday" visit in the summer Indians should cheer and hail him and mechanically submit to all his political and economic schemes 'a la' the unfortunate peoples of Germany and Italy.

* * * *

Denouncing "the uncivilised method of segregation" (ye gods!) the "Times of India" says "As the issue is not merely one between India and South Africa, but reacts upon the amity of inter-Imperial relations, it is not too much to expect that His Majesty's Government will use their influence on the side of moderation."

Hullo! Is the international situation as bad as all that?

* * * *

"Nothing" says Mr. H. M. Brailsford in a recent article on Palestine, "in Mandate or Declaration justifies this decision to stop the building of the home, while it is still a modest cottage."

How sad, when what is, urgently needed is that it immediately grow into a palatial castle with plenty of outhouses, summer houses, hot houses, etc. etc. and a few thatched cottages for native serfs and slaves!

* * * *

The Vatican has appealed to Western Powers not "to open the door for Bolshevist penetration into Europe."

Far better that Europe—AND CATHOLICS—be closed in a concentration camp.

* * * *

The Chinese claim that during the last month they killed 51,000 Japanese took 486 prisoners, captured 1,587 rifles, 173 machine guns and 68,000 rounds of ammunition and destroyed 282 armoured cars.

This is, of course, all a big and blatant myth, the true facts being that the Chinese have always been completely and irredeemably defeated, have suffered losses dead and alive to the tune of millions and have lost all their munition over and over again. In fact, there is no war, the Chinese are no more and China is Japan.

* * * *

But in spite of these truths the mythical claims must be countered lest the people of Japan, if not the rest of the world, begin to suspect reality behind the myth.

It is the duty of our old friend the Japanese spokesman to come forward with a statistical statement claiming Japanese losses to be Chinese and multiplying the figures by 10.

* * * *

Germany, declares Herr Hitler, has frivolously neglected her armaments before the war.

And now she is fatally working to make up for that frivolity.

* * * *

One change (from the pre-war days) says Herr Hitler is that the nation is no longer headed by a civilian in a major's uniform but by a simple soldier."

In a marauder's uniform.

* * * *

"Everything warrants the hope of a speedy and happy conclusion of the latest international negotiations."

—M. Daladier.

Has the French Premier really issued a warrant against Mr. Chamberlain?

* * *

"Please, sir, the house is on fire."

"Go and tell your mistress—I never meddle in household affairs."

British Press Call For Fullest Investigation

Public Must Be Satisfied

"Inquiry To Be Private But Report To Be Placed Before Parliament"?

LONDON, June 5.

THE Statement in the House of Commons on the "Thetis" disaster to-day will be a full one, several newspapers forecast. Meantime the riddle of the submarine's fatal dive and much of what followed, continues to agitate the press of the country which is devoting as much attention to the disaster as during the poignant hours before all hope had been given up for the ninety-nine men who have died.

Naval and other experts have all been pressed into service in an attempt to satisfy the nation's natural bewilderment. All editorials deal with the same subject and questions raised in them constantly reoccur. They deal, among other matters, with the rescue measures taken.

The "DAILY TELEGRAPH" says there will be no disposition to prejudge the findings of the official inquiry but there will be a strong desire that this be in public as in the case of the airship "R 101". The paper adds that the anxieties during the past few days have been measurably increased by the official reticence towards the press.

The "DAILY EXPRESS" insists that the British public are profoundly disturbed and that the questions raised must be settled to the satisfaction of the public.

The "NEWS CHRONICLE" calls for the fullest investigation into the causes of the disaster and the steps taken to deal with the situation.

The "TIMES" comments that the strictures made come from the heart rather than the head. "There has certainly been a dearth of information but it remains to be seen whether it denotes any real failure to meet the demands of urgent public anxiety or whether it is not the simple truth that there is hitherto little information to give."

The "DAILY HERALD" mentions that it is said that the inquiry will be held private but that the report wil be placed before parliament.

"At all events members must have the fullest opportunity to debate the report and ask questions about it."

DIVERS NARRATE GRIM STORY

When Silence Greeted Tapping

LONDON, June 5.

THE FIRST STORIES OF THE DRAMA PLAYED OUT ON THE OCEAN-BED IN LIVERPOOL BAY BY FIVE SCAPAFLOW DIVERS FIGHTING TO RESCUE THE CREW OF THE "THETIS" WERE TOLD WHEN THE DIVERS LANDED AT LIVERPOOL FROM THE DESTROYER H. M. S. "WINCHEL SEA."

Diving operations were directed by air compression and diving expert Mr. James Mackenzie. The difficulties he and his companions faced are a commentary on the rescue chapter of the tragic story which is now exercising the public mind.

Diver Taylor, describing the first descent with his companion Sinclair Mckenzie at 12-55 G.M.T. on June 3 in the "News Chronicle" said there was a tide race of five knots causing Mckenzie to fight every inch of the way down. It was pitch black on the ocean bed and feeling his way, Mckenzie touched metal. It was the sunken submarine and "with tremendous difficulty and still in danger of being swept away by the tidal currents" Mackenzie clambered on to the deck and knocked four or five times with a hammer and got a faint response from within.

Mckenzie himself said he was pratically all out when he reached the surface.

Taylor said that he and Diver Thomson made a descent at 6 G. M. T. when visibility was fairly good but conditions were so bad that they had to ascend again after ten to twelve minutes. This time silence greeted their tappings. They had to wait for the next tide before anything further could be done.—Reuter.

LONG STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON June 5

Mr. Goeffrey Shakespeare in an interview to "Daily Mail" is quoted as saying "I am making a long statement on the "Thetis" disaster in the House of Commons It will be as complete as possible in the circumstances.

You can rest assured that the fullest investigations are being made and that the public will be kept fully informed. Nothing will be hidden.

FRENCH CONDOLENCES

PARIS, June 5.

M. Campinchi, the Minister for Marine, has conveyed to Lord Stanhope "our sad condolences at the tragic accident to the "Thetis" efforts to save which he followed with fraternal anxiety."—Reuter.

"THETIS" VICTIMS' DEPENDENTS FUND TO BE OPENED

LONDON, June 5

It is announced that the Lord Mayor of London will open on 6 Mansion House Fund on behalf of the dependents of the "Thetis" victims.—Reuter.

Survivor Reaches London

LONDON, June 4.

Captain Oram, Chief of the four survivors reached London last night.—Reuter

Britain Beats Argentine

LONDON, June 5.

At Leeds Great Britain beat touring Argentie Golfers by two matches to nil with one halved in foursomes on Temple Newsam course. Six singles matches will be played later.—Reuter.

Police Occupy All Public Buildings

High Officials Arrested In Prague

PRAGUE, June 5.

The Police occupied yesterday all public buildings as a precautionary measure against Fascist demonstrations. All roads into Prague were guarded.

Dr. Rada one of the Fascist leaders arrested in a demonstration on June 1 has been released but Dr. Locher head of the National Executive Committee of the Fascist Party is still in custody.

EARLIER IN THE DAY STATE SECRETARY, FRANK, CHIEF DEPUTY FOR VON NEURATH, ADDRESSING 20,000 MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN NAZI PARTY WARNED CZECHS WHO OPENLY OR SECRETLY SYMPATHISE WITH THE POLICY OF DR. BENES SAID THAT THEIR SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE RECREATION OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE WERE DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is learned that several high officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest Administration have been arrested in connection with alleged frauds in the Central Office controlling estate holding transaction.

MAJESTIES SPEEDING THROUGH ONTARIO

Gold Ore Presented For Princess Elizabeth

SIOUSXLOOKOUT (Ontario) June 5.

After an unscheduled halt at Winnipeg to spend half an hour with ex-servicemen Their Majesties are speeding through Central Ontario towards Sudburg junction situated in one of the most important nickel mining regions in the world.

The Royal visitors made a brief halt here on their way at 2-57 G M. T. during which a case full of specimens of gold ore, mined nearby was presented to Their Majesties for Princess Elizabeth.

NEW YORK ON EVE OF KING'S VISIT

NEW YORK, June 5.

Columns of articles and photographs in the United States newspapers give prominence to the acclamation awaiting Their Majesties. An elaborately detailed programme has been worked out for their visit to the World's Fair. Sixteen cars will form a procession touring along the exhibits and pavilions of every Government. The route will be heavily guarded

ENVY OF NEW YORK

Forty thousand wives of policemen and firemen will be the envy of New York as they will have a privileged view of Their Majesties, proceeding to the World's Fair along an elevated highway, closed to the general public.

If the weather is not too hot the menu at Mrs. Roosevelt's royal picnic on Sunday will definitely include "hot dogs".—Reuter.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS

LONDON, June 5.

The King's Birthday Honours will be published on Thursday.—Reuter.

Premier Kher And Minister Patil

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 5.

Hon. Patil, who returned from Bombay after attending the sitting of the National Planning Committee, will proceed on Wednesday to inaugurate the Sirur Taluka Political Conference.

Hon. B. G. Kher, Premier, leaves for Simla on June 10 to preside over the Wardha Scheme Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Education which meets on June 12.

ATTLEE TO UNDERGO OPERATION

LONDON: June 4.

Major Attlee has entered a nursing home to undergo an operation. He is likely to be away from political duties for some weeks.—Reuter.

(Courtesy: "The Tribune.")

12 KILLED IN TRAIN-CHARABANC COLLISION

HAMBURG, June 5.

Twelve were killed and 22 injured when a charabanc was involved in a collision with an electric train at an unguarded level crossing.—Reuter.

CHINA'S DRIVE AGAINST OPIUM SMOKING

Ban To Come Into Operation In Chungking On July 1

CHUNGKING, June 5.

All opium smokers in Chungking have to give up the drug habit before July 1 under regulations announced by General Hokuokwan, Mayor of the City.

Even the addicts possessing limited licences to purchase and smoke opium will now be forbidden this privilege under the new laws which form part of a nationwide drive to rid China of opium smoking within a year.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND WILL STAND BY ENGLAND

Minister's Appeal For Volunteers

WELLINGTON, June 5

"If it were necessary to send men overseas to stand by the mother-country Government would not be found inactive" declared Mr. R. Semple, Minister for Public Works, appealing for volunteers for the New Zealand Defence Forces.

Asked at a meeting of the Oaro Camp if any guarantee would be given that the men would not be sent overseas Mr. Semple replied that there was no guarantee at all That would be a matter for the decision of the Cabinet.—Reuter

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFF IN GERMANY REDUCED

BERLIN, June 5.

Germany reduced imports of foodstuffs in 1938 by about two milliard marks through intensification of home production declared Herr Darre, Minister of Agriculture and Food speaking at the opening of the agricultural exhibition at Leipzig.

The foremost task of agriculture now was to improve production of fats through a large increase in cultivation of oil foods and to further advance the output of milk and butter.

Herr Darre foreshadowed important Government decisions to deal with prices and requisites for such an increase in fat production.—Reuter.

HUGE GRANT FOR SWISS NATIONAL DEFENCE

19 Cantons Vote For And 3 Against

BERN, June 5.

In a Federal referendum the Swiss people have accepted by a big majority the law providing for 400 million francs for national defence and public works for the relief of the unemployed.

Nineteen Cantons voted for the new law and three against it.—Reuter.

Difficulties In Raising "Thetis"

LONDON, June 5.

Despite blazingly hot sunshine and little wind, canceled drivers are experiencing strong tidal currents in their efforts to raise the "Thetis". It is becoming more apparent that some days must elapse before their work is completed.—Reuter.

SEVENTY PERISH?

Fire In Woodbuilt Cinema In Mexican Town And Its Sequel

MEXICO CITY, June 5.

Seventy are feared to have perished and 150 injured in a fire and the panic that followed at a woodbuilt cinema in the small town of Zacatepec in State Morelos. Many children were trampled to death in the first mad rusn for the doors of nearly 800 people in the Cinema, when the alarm was given. The flames swept through the building and in a very few minutes spread to the wooden shacks nearby razing two hundred to the ground.—Reuter.

THAKORE SAHEB CANCELS TOUR

Eleventh Hour Change In Programme

RAJKOT, June 5.

The Thakore Saheb has cancelled his Shikar tour. The reason for this eleventh hour change in his programme is not known.

Mr. Tribhuvan Bhatt, Revenue Secretary, has asked about fifty persons, stated to be leaders of the different castes inhabiting the State, to submit lists of members of their respective castes getting an annual gross income of Rs. 2,000 and above. This has created some anxiety in public mind.—United Press.

NAZI-FASCIST VOLUNTEERS FROM SPAIN

LONDON, June 5.

Tuesday will be a day of triumph for German and Italian volunteers who have returned home from Spain.

A Berlin telegram says that it is expected that some 18,000 men will goosestep past Herr Hitler to-morrow moring. Six Spanish generals will also be present.

It is reported from Naples that the first of the ships of convoy carrying 20,000 Italian Legionaries and 3,000 Spanish troops from Spain arrived on Monday afternoon. The escort cruiser "Ducadaosta" brought a large Spanish mission including the Minister for Interior, Senor Suner, and ten leading Spanish generals. The Legionaries will disembark on Tuesday morning and will be reviewed by the King Victor Emmanuel.

In the course of an order touching Italian volunteers' services in Spain the Duce says for thirty months they were "the nightmare of pluto democracies."—Reuter.

Hitler Bids Goodbye To Prince Paul

BERLIN, June 5.

Herr Hitler was present at the station to say goodbye when Prince and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia concluded their visit to Berlin this evening.

German official circles declare that no political agreement of any sort has been concluded between Germany and Yugoslavia as a result of the visit. It is emphasised any suggestions that Yugoslavia should be more closely linked to the Reich or induced to join the Anti-Comintern Pact is simply unfounded newspaper speculations.

It is added economic talks at Cologne between Germany and Yugoslavia representatives are continuing.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Message On Anniversary Day

Need Of Moral Rearmament For Peace Stressed

WASHINGTON, June 4

"The underlying strength of the world must consist in the moral fibre of her citizens," declared President Roosevelt in a message to meetings held in Britain and the United States celebrating the first anniversary of the Moral Rearmament Movement.

He added, "The programme of Moral Rearmament cannot fail to lessen the dangers of an armed conflict; such a programme to be most highly effective must receive support on a worldwide basis."

President Roosevelt's message was transmitted by radio telephone from the National Assembly here to a meeting held in London where the movement was launched in 1938 in celebration of the sixtieth birthday of Frank Buchan, the Oxford Group Leader

Disastrous Result Of Anglo-French-Soviet Alliance

Pope Believes It May Open Door For Bolshevist Penetration Into Europe

LONDON, June 5.

HIS Holiness the Pope is sending fresh peace messages to Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland according to reports in the press.

The "Daily Herald" and the "Daily Mail" reports both assert that they have some connection with the Anglo-French Soviet Alliance which the Vatican has represented as fearing "to open the door for Bolshevist penetration into Europe"

According to the "News Chronicle" the messages are addressed to all nations including the United States, Belgium and South America. It is understood that the Pope had not given up his intention of urging the states, especially Britain, France, Germany and Italy to get together and settle their differences.—Reuter.

AMENDMENTS TO CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Sub-Committee Considers Gandhiji's Proposals

It is understood that considerable spade work was done in the course of discussion for suggesting amendments to clauses of the Congress constitution at a meeting of the Constitution sub-committee which resumed its sitting at Birla House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, on Monday.

Although no formal schemes in the matter have been formulated so far, the amendments to some clauses are understood to have been thoroughly thrashed out and certain conclusions tentatively arrived at after nearly six hours' discussion.

Strict secrecy is being maintained and the nature and scope of the amendments suggested are not known.

Checks and balances are likely to be provided for and snags and loopholes considerably eliminated in the light of five years' experience during which no changes in the constitution have been made and experimental constitutional changes proposed to meet the new situation in the Congress arising out of the large and not the too "bona fide" influx of membership in the Congress, can now be said to be in the melting-pot.

It is confidentially believed in certain circles that the change proposed by Mahatma Gandhi that a Congress member should not be put in two Congress Committees lest his attention should be distracted is engaging the serious attention of the committee.

In the afternoon sitting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is believed to have offered some constructive suggestions for amending certain clauses. In the morning sitting he was not present.

The Committee, it is understood, started its work with some preliminary discussion on the general changes of the constitution on the first day of its sitting. On the subsequent two days, it is believed it busied itself with suggesting amendments to various clauses in the constitution.

Although the Committee was originally expected to end its labours by Monday, certain important suggestions, it is learnt, had to be thoroughly thrashed out and the Committee will only formulate its decisions on Tuesday (to-day).

As the question of the abolition of groups and blocs in the Congress is not believed to have been fully discussed, it is thought likely that the proposal may be raised at its meeting to-day, when new proposals are likely to be suggested and mostly to be formulated.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai was present throughout the meeting by special invitation.

When the decisions are formulated on Tuesday, they will be placed before Mahatma Gandhi.

An official communique will be issued at the end of the final day's meeting by Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C.

Babu Rajendra Prasad presided over the meeting; other members are: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Acharya Narendra Deo and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary.

World Achievement

The Eel Tank

"What is an eel?" This is the question a schoolmaster asked his boys one sunny afternoon when they were far too warm to think. One boy, however, had an answer ready. "Please, sir," he said, "an eel is an outsize worm."

We have heard of fishermen who have caught eels when they would have preferred cod, and we know some folk who speak of eel pie as a delicacy. But the eels we are thinking about at the moment are servants of man.

Living a life of seclusion, a family of eels has been working for the Mercantile Marine for more than a period of 20 years. Their home is a tank 550 feet long, and through its water models in wax of liners, barges, tramps, yachts, smacks and craft of every kind are towed up and down at regulated speeds by an electrically propelled framework. In this tank, named after its founder, Alfred Yarrow, waves can be created, and from the exact observations of the models in these artificial surroundings the performances of the crafts themselves can be judged.

So valuable has this tank proved in determining the best lines of big ships and small crafts since 1911, that in 1932 a new 678 feet tank was opened.

What have eels got to do with the building of ships? You may wonder. The eels keep the 550 foot tank free of weeds. This is what the authorities believe, for the eels must live on something, and as they have never been fed, their food must have been taken from the water.

TO SAVE TRIBES FROM PROHIBITION!

M. P. Wants Assurance Of Use Of Governors' Special Powers

LONDON, June 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. R. Wise asked Col. Muirhead whether he would give an assurance in the interests of the primitive tribes of India, who depend for their health on spirits distilled from jungle products, that the Governors will exercise their special powers conferred upon them and protect the Partially Excluded Areas from the operation of the Prohibition Acts.

Col. Muirhead in reply said that he felt sure that the Governors could be trusted to bear their special responsibilities in mind, when considering any proposal for the extension of prohibition to Partially Excluded Areas.—Reuter.

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How To Bring About Permanent Literacy

KALELKER'S SUGGESTIONS ON CAMPAIGN TAKEN UP BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY: Monday.

Several suggestions for rendering effective the literacy drive undertaken by the Government of Bombay in the City and Suburbs were made by Kaka Kalelkar, Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Sustained Work Wanted

"Knowledge of letters," said Kaka Saheb, "is never a permanent acquisition. The literacy drive must be supplemented by sustained work among the masses. There must be plenty of healthy printed matter which must be read out to the people in order to find out what their appetite for the acquisition of letters. The Government must see to it that this drive does not prove to be a mere boom."

The literacy campaign, observed Sjt. Kalelkar, was a step in the right direction. He had never felt that literacy and culture meant the same thing, but in a democratic age literacy was essential for the voter.

HOW TO GO ABOUT IT

Questioned as to the best method of tuition, which could be employed in this campaign, Kaka Kalelkar suggested the system worked out by Mr. Shankerrao Bhagwat of Poona and the system advocated by Prof. Mande of Cawnpore. In this connection Kaka Saheb referred to a scheme, which he himself had evolved and adopted with considerably good results, for training the illiterate hill folks of Sahyadri and the Himalayas.

Referring to the system Sjt. Kalelkar said: "I do plenty of oral work before introducing children or adults to a knowledge of letters. Correct pronunciation is the key to success. The classification of sounds in the Indian scripts must be mastered first but letters can be picked up only when they are taught in reference to the similarity and evolution of form. Here too learning by rote the order of letters according to form, is very useful. We can take a tip here from the Urdu alphabet.

Questioned if literacy could be permanent in the case of poor citizens who after undergoing the literacy course for four or six months, could hardly get a chance of reading any books, Kaka Kalelkar said that permanent literacy was a slow, maturing process and depended upon the amount of work done and the intensity of interest. It was necessary that the students should keep up their interest and efforts for at least six months.

FACILITIES IN CITIES

"In cities," observed Kaka Saheb, "letters have the knack of staring in your face wherever you go and once you learn the letters, they do not allow you to forget them. With the knowledge of letters, your interest in life also increases and the daily Press is there to keep up the reading habit."

Continuing Kaka Saheb said: "The religious instinct in our masses has also much to do in helping to make literacy permanent. Those who have learnt to read always love to keep a copy of their favourite book of devotion and they read it regularly with religious zeal. Our workers in the cause of the spread of literacy would do well to profit by this religious instinct of our masses."

WOMEN'S CLASSES

Kaka Saheb was of opinion that there must be special classes for women in view of the conditions obtaining in Indian society.

"Illiterate women of our country," he added, "have always shown a great love of poetry, both religious and romantic. This interest could be exploited to useful purpose."

A SHORT STORY

TRAFFIC PROBLEM

(BY STANLEY CORDELL)

In Mountain Retreat, that glorious and lovely haven of rest and quiet, excitement and pleasure, adventure and romance, located among the hills of western Massachusetts you may see on any summer's day along the main street automobiles from every state in the union and many foreign lands. Mountain Retreat's fame is widespread; its summer visitor population greatly outnumbers its natives. Growth has been amazing within the past decade; the resort's greatest problem, its annual headache to the police department is the traffic problem. Road and parking spaces are inadequate, at present, to accommodate comfortably the hundreds of cars.

Len Rogers, sitting alone in his law office, mulled these things over. There was a frown on Len's face, for in one week's time Mountain Retreat was to elect a mayor, and Len coveted the office. To his great annoyance the coveting was going to prove of little avail, for the mayoralty election had been neatly bagged and sewed up by Charlie Marshall.

Charlie Marshall had scored a triumph by adopting the traffic problem as his platform. More, he had been skillful and shrewd in his handling of it.

"The traffic problems is our greatest headache," he had declared. "Yet upon the visitors who come to our fair city each summer we depend for our livelihood. We must not offend them. How then can we cope with speeding automobiles, reckless driving, needless accidents and still maintain the good will of our guests? I'll tell you how. By placing them on their honour. My very first act, following my election to office, will be to appoint a committee to stand on street corners and highways and jot down the name of the state on the license tag on every recklessly driven car. I will then publish the name of the state having the most reckless drivers, the name of the second most and so on down. I will then appeal to the sense of fair play and pride of the visitors from those states. I will donduct a campaign, the state having the fewest number of reckless drivers to be honoured at a banquet sponsored by the city officials at the end of the season."

Len Rogers drummed on his desk. No use denying it, Charlie Marshall had touched on the very thing that would win him the election. His plan was reasonable and logical. Yet Len felt that Mountain Retreat would suffer if Charlie were elected. Charlie talked well, but he wasn't a man of scruples.

Len strode to the window behind his desk that overlooked Mountain Retreat's main thoroughfare. Beneath him two lines of automobiles crawled slowly by. There was much shouting and horn honking.

"A week before election," Len thought. "And I've got to think up something that's as vital to

Len complimented his opponent on the idea.

the votors as this traffic business." The frown on his forehead deepened. After a while he got his hat and went oue.....

Len Rogers' constituents were concerned. Not only concerned, but disappointed. Whereas none of them had anything constructive to offer, they expected Len to pull out of thin air a new plank for his platform that would overshadow Charlie Marshall's brilliant speech and assure Len the election. They knew as well as he that it would be disastrous to allow Charlie to win.

But Len offered nothing. Much of the time he expressed a desire to be alone. His party members were nonplussed. They grumbled among themselves. Perhaps they had made a mistake in placing their faith in him.

Charlie Marshall was confident and triumphant and smug. He adopted a swagger and a patronizing manner. Two days before election his party leaders conducted a monstrous rally. Charlie, the chief speaker, merely reiterated his traffic problem plan, and mentioned that he was confident of being elected. Magnanimously he congratulated Len on putting up a good fight.

The following night Len was the chief speaker at a rally of his own party. The hall was jammed, for these elections were always a source of entertainment for the visitors. Joe Scott, the party leader, tried to appear enthusiastic and confident when he introduced Len, but his voice lacked in that quality that stimulates assurance.

Len stood up, cleared his throat, produced a sheaf of papers. He spoke first of Charlie Marshalls traffic problem plan. He complimented Charlie on the idea.

"In fact," said Len, "I thought the idea so good that I decided to give it a test before the scheme was actually adopted by the city council. Each day during the past week I have stood for two hours at important traffic centres. I have jotted down the name of the states on ths license tag of fast drivers, slow drivers, non-signalling drivers, light jumping drivers, discourteous drivers fire plug sparking drivers and all other drivers who are inconsiderate of others." Len cleared his throat, consulted his papers. "In every single case the cars that were out of order bore license tags of—Massachusetts. In fact, Charlie Marshall's car was parked in front of a fire plug for two hours the day before yesterday. I have all the facts and figures here if anyone would care to look at them."

Nobody did.

Len was elected. The traffic problem is still acute. People from other states are vastly amused.

HOW TO GET CADETS FOR 'DUN ACADEMY?

Problem Before Sandhurst Committee

MORE VACANCIES TO BE OFFERED FOR OPEN COMPETITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Sandhurst Committee is now face to face with the main problem as a result of evidence given last week by high military officers. One difficulty is the Committee's enquiry has been unnecessarily limited by terms of reference, according to the latter, the Committee is precluded from dealing with Indian Navy and Air Force, both important branches of military defence, which, if sufficient encouragment was forthcoming would give ample scope for Indian youth.

HIGH STANDARD.

Four points appear to have been made clear by the evidence given so far. Firstly training given at the Dehra Dun Academy is of very high standard, which compares favourably with Sandhurst. Secondly the quality of Indian officers in Army continues be very satisfactory. Thirdly efficiency of Indianised units also compares favourably with other units. Fourthly Indian officers from non-listed classes are in no way behind officers from listed classes.

In the light of these definite admissions made by high military authorities, the Committee has tried to ascertain why there has been fall in the number of candidates for the Dehra Dun Academy.

REASONS OF FALL.

The reasons given by the witnesses appear to be many. Firstly there is the high cost of Academy training—over Rs. 5,000—which is not ordinarily within the reach of a middle class family. Secondly there is unpopularity of military career, because of scheme of Indianised units carrying with it the taint of segregation and inferiority. It is stated for instance that while an Indian Commissioned Officer starts as platoon officer in an Indianised regiment, replacing old Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, the British Officers start as company officer.

Thirdly the chances of promotion to commands and other high appointments for Indian Officers are not considered bright under the existing scheme.

A LIABILITY.

Fourthly the high standard of living which Indian officers are required to maintain does not make Army career attractive from the financial point of view.

It appears a statement was placed before the Committee showing that the actual expenses of an Indian subaltern, with a wife and one child came to over Rs. 700 per month, while his pay was only Rs. 400. He had therefore, to get from his parents over Rs. 300 per month in order to meet the expenses.

Fifthly the present method of recruitment did not bring out the best material from all parts of the country.

OPEN FOR COMPETITION.

In this connection, I learn that the present scheme of reserving 50 per cent of vacancies every year to Army cadets is not regarded as satisfactory and the suggestion has been made that in view of lack of a sufficient number of suitable men from the Army ranks this proportion should be reduced and more vacancies should be offered for open competition.

CEYLON CIRCULAR AGAINST INDIAN WORKERS

Departmental Heads Ordered To Carry Out 'Bag And Baggage' Policy

COLOMBO (By Mail).

A circular relating to non-Ceylonese daily-paid workers engaged before April 1934 has been addressed to heads of Departments by the Chief Secretary.

The circular states that non-Ceylonese daily-paid workers, engaged before April, 1934, will be offered up to the last day of December, this year the opportunity of retirement with tickets to their homes and bonuses, as will be indicated on the printed notices to be issued to them. In view of the inevitability of retrenchment no such employee, the circular emphasises, should be discouraged from accepting the offer made.

The circular adds that in departmental retrenchment, non-Ceylonese will be discontinued before Ceylonese so, that a non-Ceylonese who does not accept the offer before the last day of December, this year runs the risk of being discontinued without free passage or bonus during the next year or two. Heads of Departments are to be held responsible for ensuring that where in any office or workshop some workers are to be discontinued and others retired, all non-Ceylonese are discontinued before any Ceylonese.

The circular gives detailed instructions to Heads of Departments regarding the manner in which the discontinuance of non-Ceylonese daily-paid workers engaged since April, 1934, should be carried out.

The circular states:

"The instructions in this circular must be complied with in detail, by the dates stated, even though other work in your department may suffer; when such compliance is quite impossible the Retirement Officer should be informed at the earliest possible moment, and an extension sought which should be as short as possible.

"It is appreciated that the scheme may result in temporary difficulties and that loss of efficiency may be caused.

"It is, however, in the view of the Government, of first importance that the scheme should be carried out in accordance with the plan outlined in the circular with the least possible delay and with the minimum of special cases.

POLICY REITERATED

"It has long been the policy of the Government," states the Chief Secretary, "that no non-Ceylonese should be employed if a suitable Ceylonese is available. This policy has been declared on many occasions; it was recently enunciated in a report by the Chief Secretary in March, 1934 on a private member's motion that Ceylonese should be given preference in the matter of employment.

"In spite of this," the Chief Secretary, points out, "non-Ceylonese have been given daily-paid jobs by the Government during the last five years, although Ceylonese were available."

SOCIALIST LEADERS BAILED OUT

Alleged Seditious Speeches By Lohia And Batlivala

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Mr. S. Batliwalla, a Socialist Leader of Bombay and Ram Manohar Lohia, who were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of having delivered speeches, alleged to be seditious, at the University Institute on April five last on 'India and the Coming War' were released on a bail of rupees 250 each pending trial fixed for June 13.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

Kiran Roy's Complaint Against Bose

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In a Press statement, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy has recorded a protest on behalf of his party against the method of selecting members to the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President. He complains that the different groups in the B.P.C.C. have not been given proportionate representation, and also about the Election Tribunal which consists members of Mr. Bose's party only.

Mr. Panchanan Bose also records a protest on behalf of the Khadi Group on the same grounds. —United Press.

BRITISH FLAG REMOVED

Jewish Demonstration In Tel-e-Viv

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Since the announcement of the proposals of White Paper in Palestine, disturbances show no sign of abatement. The agitation of the Jews against the authorities in Palestine has suddenly increased and nearly 5 thousand Jewish Women recently demonstrated.

Some extremist Jews removed the British flag from a Government building and replaced it by a Zionist one. Stones were thrown at many Government buildings in Tel-e-Viv were also stoned and the Immigration office was set fire to. The police have arrested about 55 persons in this connection.

Anti-Hindi Agitators To Be Released

MADRAS, June 5.

As an act of clemency the Madras Government, the "United Press" reliably understands, are issuing orders soon for the release of about 250 anti-Hindi agitators who are undergoing their terms in the various jails of the Presidency. —United Press.

Narendra Deo To Preside

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 5.

Acharya Narendra Dev, the U. P. Congress socialist leader, has accepted the invitation to preside over the Ahmednagar District Political Conference which meets on the 17th and 18th instant at Ahmednagar.

TALE OF CZECH GOLD

Br. Treasury Could Not Interfere In Action Of Bank Of England

LONDON, June 5.

Sir John Simon making a further statement on Czech gold assets in the House of Commons held by the Bank of England said he had consulted law officers, who had advised that the British Government was precluded from taking any steps to prevent the Bank of England obeying the instructions given to it by its customer, the Bank for International Settlements to transfer the gold as directed. It would be a breach of treaty obligations to withhold the Treasury consent.

TREASURY HELPLESS

Sir John Simon added there was no validity in any suggestions made in the recent debate that the Bank of England would be entitled to refuse to obey instructions given by the Bank for International Settlements and there was no means whereby the Treasury could obtain the ruling of courts as to whether it had power to prevent the Bank of England making the transfer when ordered to do so.—Reuter.

DARJEELING, June 5.

Mr. S. Chandra, Secretary of the Aryan Defence Committee of the International Aryan League, met Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar and Mr. N. R. Sarkar, the Finance Minister of Bengal, and apprised them of the cultural and religious disabilities suffered by the Hindus of Hyderabad State.—United Press.

MUZAFFARABAD HALL

Some Facts About The Trust

In view of the report that a Parsi anti-Prohibition Dinner with wine and liquor is to be held at the Muzaffarabad Hall on June 8, the publication of the following facts about the Hall will be of great interest:—

In or about the month of March 1897 the late Mr. Haji Kassum Joosab set apart a sum of Rs. 40,000 and the late Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Hassum set apart a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of a large immoveable property to be dedicated for the use of the Halai Memon community on occasion of religious feast, marriage festivities and on other suitable occasion and paid the sum into the hands the Trustees (Haji Kassum Joosab Haji Ismail Haji Hassum, father of Sir M. Yussuf Haji Ebrahim Haji Mohamed, Haji Janmohamed Latiff, Haji Suleman Haji Kassum and Haji Alimohamed Haji Kassum). Out of the total of two sums aggregating to Rs. 60,000 late Haji Kassaum Joosab purchased for Rs. 45,000 a property at Grant Road (now called Muzaffarabad Hall) and part of balance of money was spent on building boundary walls and for making alteration etc.

Out of the property purchased by the Trustees a portion of land admeasuring about 2000 sq. yards on the south side which was not required was sold for Rs. 16,000 to Church Missionary Trust Association and the moneys so realised were held by Trustees upon trust.

Thereafter the Trustees by a Declaration of Trust announced that they were holding the said property and the sum of Rs. 16,000/- (sale proceeds of land) upon Trust and for the use of charitable purpose viz., to allow any member or members of the five memon Jamat being Resident of Bombay namely: The Halai Cootiana Memon Jamat, The Veeraval Memon Jamat; The Colsa Moholla or Ranawai Memon Jamat; Cutchi Memon Jamat; and The Bawnagri Memon Jamat from time to time thereafter on application for the use of the premises (Muzaffarabad Hall) for celebrating marriage or for religious or other feast or saying of Mawlood or other prayers and for holding meetings from time to time for the use for not more than two consecutive days. It is further provided by the said Declaration of Trust that if a member of such Jamat does not require the Hall for the aforesaid purpose then at the sole discretion of Trustees the latter may allow any person or persons of other community the said Hall for holding any feast or meetings on payment of a fixed sum of Rs. 25 per day Trustees having power to make rules byelaws for sanitary and other purposes. It is provided in the said Trust that so long as he is alive and after his death his nearest male descendant shall be entitled to use the premises so long as the premises are not required by any member of the Jamat community. The Trust provides for maintenance of accounts and about investment in authorised securities and in purchase of immovable properties in Bombay. It provides for the mode of appointment of New Trustees.

The Trustees of the Muzafarabad Hall in 1929 were Haji Alimohamed Haji Kassam, Haji Mohamad Haji Suleman, Dawood Haji Alimohamed, (Haji Ismail Haji Moosa) and Ebrahim Aboo who mortgaged the Hall and a property at Kasai Moholla belonging to Muzaffarabad Hall Trust for a sum of Rs. 40,000. The Mortgagee is Haji Alimohamed Haji Kassum. The mortgage is made with the order of the High Court.

FOUR SHOPS GUTTED

Fire Havoc In Colaba Brings All Engines To To Scene

Almost all the fire-engines of Bombay were summoned to Colaba on Monday night, when a disastrous fire broke out near Sassoon Docks.

The fire broke out a little after 9 p.m. and engulfed the locality in an avalanche of flame, soot and smoke.

Frantic telephone-messages, brought the fire-engines from all over Bombay, scurrying, to the scene of the outbreak and, then started a grim fight to extinguish the flames. The powerful jets of water directed against the fire, were ineffective to check the intensity and it was two hours before the fire was brought under full controls.

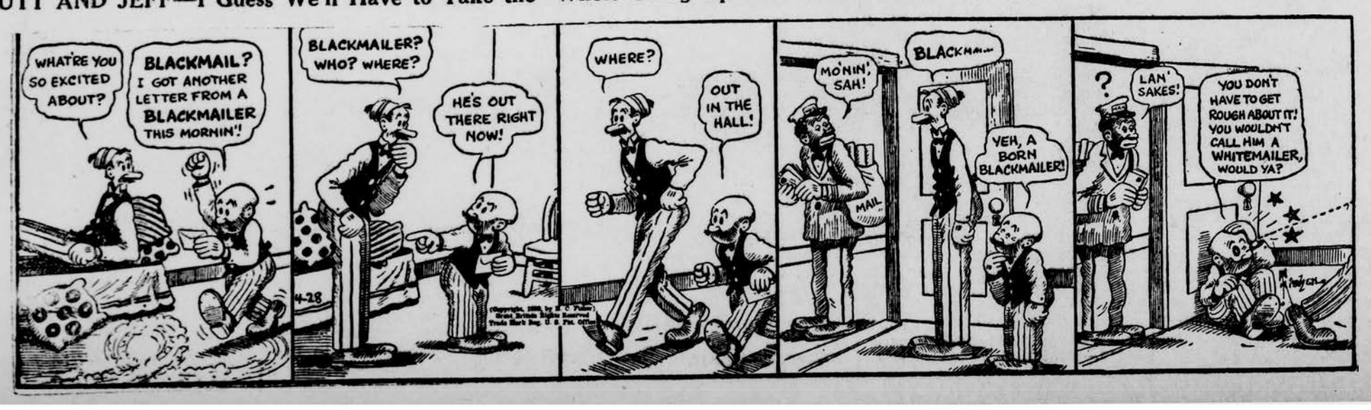
In all four shops have been completely gutted, but the cause of the fire, and extent of damage are not known.

Bombay Governor

MADRAS, June 5.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by personal staff arrived at Arkonam this morning from Ootacamund and left for Kirkee immediately by the Bombay Express.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—I Guess We'll Have to Take the Whole Thing Up with Jim Farley! By BUD FISHER


WHAT'RE YOU SO EXCITED ABOUT?
BLACKMAIL? I GOT ANOTHER LETTER FROM A BLACKMAILER THIS MORNIN'!
BLACKMAILER? WHO? WHERE?
HE'S OUT THERE RIGHT NOW!
WHERE?
OUT IN THE HALL!
MO'NIN', SAH!
MAIL
BLACKMAIL
YEH, A BORN BLACKMAILER!
?
LAW SAKES!
YOU DON'T HAVE TO GET ROUGH ABOUT IT! YOU WOULDN'T CALL HIM A WHITEMAILER, WOULD YA?

INTRODUCE HINDUSTANI AS ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

K. T. Shah's Resolution For Next Senate Meeting: N. M. Shah's Move For Publishing University Bulletin

The following resolutions are on the agenda of the Senate of the Bombay University meeting in Sir C. J. Hall on June 15 at 2 p.m.:—

Principal N. M. Shah has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

That the Senate do consider the Annual Financial Statement, including the Budget Estimates for 1939-40 and the Revised Estimates for 1938-39 placed before them by the Syndicate under Section 18 (2) (d) of the Bombay University Act.

That the Budget Estimates for the year 1939-40 and the Revised Estimates for the year 1938-39, as set out in detail in the Annual Financial Statement considered by the Senate, be adopted and passed."

Principal N. M. Shah has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

Substitute the following Statute for Statute 192A:—

"193A. All schools in the Presidency recognized by the Department up to and including the Matriculation class shall be entered in the Register referred to in S. 193, on receipt of the fee prescribed by S. 189, subject to the conditions and limitations under which they have been recognized by the Department, provided that the Department is satisfied that they fulfil the conditions laid down in S. 190.

Provided always that the Syndicate may bring to the notice of the Department any irregularities in the conduct of any of these schools of which the Syndicate may be aware. Whenever any irregularity is thus brought to its notice, the Department shall hold an inquiry with a view to reconsidering, in the light of the information supplied by the Syndicate, its previous decision recognizing the school."

UNIVERSITY BULLETIN?

Principal N. M. Shah has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That the following report of the Syndicate be approved:—

REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE

"That it be reported to the Senate that the Syndicate are in favour of the scheme of publishing a University Bulletin, but that in their opinion it would be necessary to appoint a responsible full-time officer on a salary of Rs 150 per month to manage the publication of the Bulletin, who may also be asked to look after the publication of the Journal."

PROF. V. A. APTE'S PROPOSAL:

"The Senate desires that this University should have a periodical giving to the public interested in University matters information regarding University activities and plans and that the Syndicate should submit to the Senate at its next meeting proposals regarding its contents and the probable cost of its publication."

Professor M. D. Avasare has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"The Senate requests the Syndicate to consider the desirability of adopting the following with a view to regularise the publication, and increase the status of the Journal of the Bombay University as also to collectivise all the postgraduate activities if the University in a published form.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe has given notice of his intention to move the following—

"This Senate requests the Government of Bombay to so amend the Bombay Municipal Act as to relieve the University of Bombay from the obligation to hold the election of a Municipal Councilor by Fellows resident in Bombay."

"AMEND UNIVERSITY ACT"

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"That the Senate is of opinion that it is undesirable for the Vice-Chancellor for the time being to take an active part in any election to any University body or authority as described in Section 7 of the Bombay University Act of 1928; and accordingly resolves that it be recommended to Government that the University Act be amended in the relevant portions, so that, at least so long as the Vice-Chancellor of this University continues to be appointed by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor shall be debarred from taking an active part in any election to any University body or authority as described in the Act."

INTRODUCE HINDUSTANI

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"That the Senate requests the Syndicate, Academic Council and other University authorities concerned to consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing Hindustani as an additional language to be studied, wherever possible and advisable, as a compulsory subject in all courses of studies from the Matriculation Examination onwards leading up to graduation in the Faculty of Arts, and report at an early date to the Senate."

DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM?

Mr. B. N. Datar has given notice of his intention to move:—

"That in the proposed Statute 113A passed by the Senate at their meeting in August 1938 and amended at their meeting in February 1939, for the words 'Diplomas in Teaching and in Indian Music' substitute 'Diplomas in Teaching, Indian Music, Journalism and Librarianship'."

SENATE BY-ELECTIONS

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move, the following proposition:—

"In view of the heavy expenditure of time, energy, and money, involved in by-elections to the Senate from the Registered Graduates Constituency, irrespective of the shortness or length of the period within which an annual election to the Senate under Section 45 of the Bombay University Act, 1928, may have to be held from the same constituency, the Senate appoint a Committee to consist of the persons named below, to frame Statutes to amend, clarify, or replace, such of the existing Statutes as relate to the holding of such by-elections owing to death, resignation of an Ordinary Fellow elected by the Registered Graduates, or such a Fellow ceasing to be an ordinary elected member of the Senate from this constituency from any other cause, so that no such by-election need beheld if the period within which the next annual election from this constituency is due to be held is less than six calendar months from the date of such vacancy occurring, and a by-election becoming necessary in consequence:— (1) The Vice-Chancellor; (2) The Rev. Dr. John McKenzie; (3) V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq.; (4) Professor D. R. Gadgil; (5) Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta; (6) Diwan Bahadur K M. Jhaveri; (7) Principal N. M. Shah; (8) M. R. Paranjpe, Esq., and (9) K T. Shah, Esq."

Indians In South Africa

(Continued from page 6.)

Malan, the then Minister of Interior, announced openly that "the best course is to get the Indians out of the country". Any stick is considered good to beat the Indian with and make them feel that they cannot live in South Africa as human-beings.

On the question of the servitude scheme and interim legislation of the Union Minister of Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford, all I can say at present is that we reiterate our strong opposition to it and have no hesitation in saying that the bill is designed in the words of General Hertzog to "get rid of the Indians as far as possible."

Indians In Transvaal

The history of Indians in the Transvaal may be briefly summed up as a continuous course of deprivation. The Republican Government wished to read Law 3 of 1885 as empowering it to put Indian traders into locations for the purposes of trade as well as of residence. This was resisted on the ground that the law envisaged segregation for residential purposes only and then solely for sanitary reasons. Though the Transvaal Government won its point in a case in 1897, no effective action was taken to enforce this interpretation before its reversal in a case in 1904, in which it was held that "Law 3 of 1885" does not apply to business places but only to the residences of Indians. The Government, therefore, had not the power under that law to refuse to grant to Indians licences to trade in places outside the boundaries of the location allotted to them for occupation. In the days of the Transvaal Republic, when segregation was first mooted, the relatively insignificant Indian population was yet able successfully to invoke the intervention of the British Government for protection against differential treatment. The indignant protests of Lord Lansdowne and other scarcely less important statesmen uttered on the eve of the Anglo-Boer War are still fresh in our memory.

The Township Amendment Act No. 34 and the Gold Law No. 35 of 1908 were the first laws which imposed restrictions on Indian occupation for trading in areas proclaimed as public diggings. Even after the legislation of 1908, no active steps were taken to enforce the restrictions then imposed, and in 1919 "vested rights" acquired up to that date were recognised and protected by Act No. 37. The Transvaal Asiatic Land and Trading Act of 1919 deprived Indian limited liability companies of the right to hold fixed property in their corporate names.

Segregation

Then came the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1932, a creation of the Union Government themselves with the co-operation of the Government of India. We, as Congressmen, very strongly opposed the Act on the ground that it involved segregation and denied to us our existing privileges in that province. After the Act had been passed, in spite of our opposition, the Feetham Commission was appointed, which spent a good deal of time in examining witnesses and investigating individual cases with a view to set aside areas to Indians for trading and residential purposes.

The Commission recommended certain areas for the trading and residential occupation of Indians, which are now known as the Feetham resolutions. But the Government of the Union of South Africa is hesitating even to accept the recommendations of its own Commission and select committee. Meanwhile the Murray Commission was appointed and it was proved beyond doubt that the charge of penetration into European areas by Indians is entirely unjustified and unsupported by facts.

The very Mr. Stuttaford gave an assurance and undertaking last year to the Congress that the Feetham Resolutions would be accepted and the principle contained in the 1932 Act would be implemented in the next session of the Parliament. But this great statesman and responsible Minister of South Africa does not care a bit for his word of honour and therefore he is merrily proceeding with his so-called interim legislation, leaving the Feetham resolutions in the melting pot.

Menace To Indians

This interim legislation prohibits the issue of a certificate for a trading licence or for a removal of a business to new premises to an Indian or to a business controlled by Indians. It further prohibits the letting to or occupation by Indians of land not occupied by them on 30th April last. Unless the Indian was in occupation on that date, a lease entired into in advance will not entitle him to take up occupation or the lessor to permit him to do so. A maximum fine of £50 is provided for contravention of this particular section, with an additional penalty of £5 a day for continued contravention.

I am prepared to state that this interim legislation means the complete ruination and ultimate elimination of the Indian residents in the Transvaal. It involves serious injury to Indian trade and threatens the elementary rights of those lawfully domiciled and degrades their status by attacking their human privileges.

INFAMOUS TRADE

"This infamous trade finds the reason for its existence in the reckless greed of the unscrupulous few and the criminal sufferance of the many, and it flourishes on the diseased appetites of the pitiable victims it has enslaved."—Rev. FRANK LADE, M.A.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION IN JODHPUR

Over 200 People Detained: Ban To Be Imposed On Communal Newspapers

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, June 4.

Some excitement was caused by the currency of rumours to the effect that Hindu-Muslim riots have occurred in some suburbs of the capital like Sur Sagar and important districts Headquarters such as Pali, Balotra and Nagour etc., but immediately subsided on learning that they were only baseless rumours. The public should take such news with a pinch of salt and never believe in them till verified on confirmed.

General situation has taken a turn for the better in as much as there were no cases of assault in the last thirtysix hours.

It is learnt that the Government intends to ban the admission of some of the communal papers who are in their opinion responsible for the trouble, to a large extent.

The number of persons detained exceeds two hundred. Police are busy investigating the various cases stray assaults which took place during the two days turmoil.

Military and police are guarding important thoroughfares and patrolling the streets and bylanes.

Further enquiries show that Mr. Nishar Ahmud, who was arrested on the night of 31st May has been sent to Jalore instead of Nagour. Mr. Raja Ali, the Water Works Foreman, is on bail of Rs. 5,000 which has been given by Mr. Fargussion of the P. W. Department. After the promulgation of Sec. 144 M.P.C. three persons have been arrested near Fateh Sagar who were in possession of two guns and some cartridges, etc. The police and military are patrolling the city and nothing untoward has happened yet. The situation is under control and the bazar has been opened.

Rayalaseema Welcomes Deshpande's Call

(From Our Correspondent)

BELLARY, (By Mail)

The Executive Committee of the Rayalaseema Mahasabha met yesterday in the residence of the Secretary to discuss several problems affecting the economic demands of Rayalaseema. Mr. A Veeraswami presided.

The Mahasabha welcomed the lead given by Mr. Ghangadhara Rao Deshpande, at the Thana District Political Conference at Bordi, urging the necessity to transgress petty and narrow provincialism and sink their differences for the good of the country. The Mahasabha desired that south Indian leaders who were clamouring for separate provinces could do well to take the lead given by the Veteran Congressman of Karnatak in the matter and keep in abeyance their agitation.

Words of Wisdom
Friends
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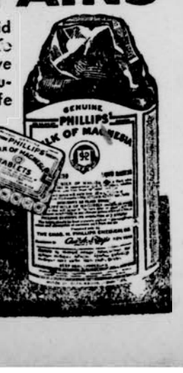

PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA

Asiatics Bill Is Breach Of Pact

Britain's Duty To Indians In S. Africa

Natal Indian Congress Chief Appeals To Viceroy To Intervene

BOMBAY, June 4.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, President, Natal Indian Congress, has sent the following to His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India:—

Your Excellency—It was my humble desire, since my arrival in India, as a representative of the South African Indian Community, to refrain from worrying you concerning our miserable condition in South Africa as the result of the unreasonable attitude taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa to settle the so-called "Indian problem" by means of segregation scheme at a time when Your Excellency's mind is fully occupied with the grave international situation and numerous complicated problems of India. Accordingly, I did not approach Your Excellency for an interview during my recent visit to Delhi but had discussions with the Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. I was fully satisfied that Your Excellency's Government were doing their best to safeguard the legitimate interests and rights of Indians in South Africa. But since my visit to Delhi, the Indian situation in South Africa has considerably worsened and I venture to address this open letter to Your Excellency, in order to ventilate our grievances.

TALE OF OPPRESSION.

I do not wish to waste Your Excellency's valuable time by repeating the sad history of Indians in South Africa but cannot help stating that their history from 1885 is a tale of oppression and repression, breaches of assurances, pledges and agreements. Once we were assured by the Union Government that if the white population in South Africa were rid of the fear that their country was going to be flooded by unrestricted immigration from India, all other questions would be considered subsidiary and that there would be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. This fear was immediately removed by Mahatma Gandhi, who by the Smuts-Gandhi Pact in 1914 agreed to the total prohibition of further Indian immigration to South Africa on the specific understanding that the domiciled Indians in South Africa would be treated in a just and fair manner and General Smuts was so pleased with the agreement that he made a public declaration on behalf of the Government of the Union of South Africa to the effect that the "existing laws would be administered in a generous spirit" toward Indians. The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement was confirmed by India's acceptance of the Reciprocity Resolution of 1917 of the Imperial War Conference which was further elaborated in 1918, 1921 and 1923, recognising the right of the Dominions and India to control the composition of their own population. The fact is that if Indian labourers had not been introduced by semi-slavery (Indenture) system to help the insolvent white planters in South Africa there would not have been any "Indian question" in South Africa at all.

ANTI-ASIATIC WAR-CRY.

It is not unusual to hear in South Africa complaints about the Indian "invasion" and "penetration" and also anti-Asiatic War-cry, "the white civilisation in danger on account of Indian menace." But I beg to assure Your Excellency that it is only a mischievous propaganda to hoodwink the world as the facts belie it. The Clayton Commission (?) of 1909 bore testimony to the moral character of the South African Indians. The moral character, industry and sobriety of the Indian settlers have never been doubted. M. Henry Burton. The Union spokesman stated at the Imperial Conference of 1918 that Indians in South Africa were "good, law-abiding and quiet citizens, and it is our duty to see that they are treated as human-beings, with feeling like our own."

HERTZOG WANTS INDIANS OUT.

But have these "good law-abiding and quiet" Indians ever been given fair treatment by the Union of South Africa? They are members of a great ancient and civilized nation whose country of birth is a component part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Not long ago the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, declared? "After all is said and done, we want to get rid of the Indians as far as possible." This has been and still is the main policy of the Union statesmen toward Indians. In the persuance of the policy, year after year, anti-Indian legislation are enacted and they are making almost impossible for Indians to live in South Africa as respectable citizens 80 per cent of Indians in the Dominion are local born and they know no other country as their home. Indeed the younger generation have no knowledge of any Indian language. It is unjust, inhuman and unchristian to try to turn out our people from South Africa.

The Asiatic Land and Trading Bill introduced by the Union Minister Mr. R. Stuttaford, is another attempt to get rid of the Indian population. It is no secret that the policy of the Union Government is to reduce the Indian population to its minimum by all means at their disposal. It is immaterial to them if by their deliberate action they violate their own solemn pledge given to Indians in the past.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

It is a fashion to-day to criticize and condemn Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini for violating solemn pledges and pacts and thus endangering the peace of the world. But if we look at the trend of events in South Africa it is clear that the Government of the Union of South Africa are the equal of the two European Dictators in this respect. The Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914 and the subsequent Capetown Agreement of 1927 are treated as mere scraps of paper. Germany is accused and condemned for her policy of exterminating Jews from their land of adoption. Is the policy of the Union statesmen of all shades of political opinion and parties, with a few honourable exceptions, in trying to turn out Indians from South Africa, in any way, less reprehensible, unsensible and criminal to that of Germany may have some lame excuse in treating Jews the way she has been treating them, but history has no parallel to the systematic method by which South Africa has been and is still trying to exterminate her peace-loving, harmless, law-abiding Indian population who have greatly contributed to the country's development.

INSULT TO INDIA.

Tre latest anti-Indian legislation in South Africa is not only a flagrant breach of the Capetown Agreement but an insult to the entire Indian nation. The time has arrived when the issues in South Africa regarding the position of Indians has to be faced boldly and without any idea of compromise. The Union Government, it is obvious, are repeating their old methods of hounding Indians out of South Africa. Assisted emigration, Repatriation, Colonisation and Segregation are some of the weapons in their armoury with which they strike voiceless Indians in South Africa.

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

I deem it my bounden duty at this critical juncture in the history of our people in South Africa to respectfully request Your Excellency to use your Government's utmost influence in order to save the honour of India, Lord Hardinge won the gratitude of the entire Indian nation by firmly and boldly supporting the just cause of the South African Indians who are looking up to you to-day for a bolder and firmer lead. South Africa should be warned immediately of the ultimate result of its uncompromising attitude towards India.

DUTY OF BRITAIN.

If the Union statesmen persist in their anti-Indian policy, the British Government should be approached to intervene in order to ensure that there is no breach of relations between two members of the same Empire. Great Britain can on her own initiative convene a Conference and ask the both contending members to come to terms. If this most reasonable move is also ignored by the Union, it is the clear duty then of Great Britain to tell South Africa frankly that the measures of racial discrimination against Indians would be an unpardonable act of disloyalty to the Commonwealth. It is as clear as the daylight that South Africa can ill-afford to lose Great Britain's support for her defence, and the British Government are in a position to warn the Union Government that their willingness to defend South Africa in case of danger will depend to a considerable extent on India's goodwill towards South Africa.

INTERIM LEGISLATION.

May I repeat that the interim legislation of the Union government is a clear breach of the Smuts-Gandhi settlement of 1914 and the Capetown agreement of 1927. It is racial in character and is calculated not only to make the position of Indians much worse but it designed to make the residence in the Union of any self-respecting Indian impossible. If the interpretation of the said settlement and agreement as put upon it by the South African Indian Congress is not accepted by the Union Government, it should be decided by reference to arbitration as was done in 1893 in connection with the treatment of Indians of the Transvaal in matters arising from the administration of Law 3 of 1885.

Further more, India and South Africa both are members of the League of Nations. Let India impeach South Africa before the Assembly of the League and South Africa must in duty-bound answer the charge or withdraw from the League as Germany, Japan and Italy have done.

SATYAGRAHA AHEAD?

It will be very difficult for most of us to look upon the position in South Africa with equanimity and many already appear to be getting desperate in order to assert their right to live in South Africa as respectable citizens and I am, therefore, not surprised that the question has evoked bitter indignation among all classes throughout India. I am afraid that despair may lead the South African Indians to repeat the history of passive resistance of which the closing chapter was the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914.

The matter is, therefore, of a great public importance, and the situation has become so acute and grave, both in India and South Africa, by the introduction of the interim legislation based on the principle of segregation in the Union Parliament that it warrants Your Excellency's serious and prompt attention and action.

WHAT IT COSTS

"It would be a far easier task to bring to light the waste products for which alcohol is actually answerable, as its direct creation. Offspring born into the world, diseased in constitution, depraved in heart, and weak or imbecile in intellect, as the result of hereditary taint. Wives and children enfeebled and stunted in growth for want of proper nutriment. Homes unhealthy because the wages are expended on drink, not on necessary appliances. Education and example neglected for all that is good, and afforded in all that is evil, resulting in wasted opportunities and ruined lives. Trade which might grow up in articles of real utility, and manufactures of necessary clothing, furniture and comforts, all cramped and destroyed for the sake of that in alcoholic liquors. Indeed, there is no one department of modern life into which this evil does not penetrate, neither rank nor class which does not suffer. It requires no stretch of imagination to picture that an altered condition of our nation must follow upon the abandonment of alcohol."—STEPHEN BOURNE, F.S.S.

CHOLERA IN SHOLAPUR

Warning To Pandharpur Pilgrims

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

A notification issued by the Government of Bombay says that Government is satisfied that an outbreak of cholera has occurred in some villages of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara Districts, and also in the Central Provinces and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and that it is apprehended that the movements of pilgrims from those areas intending to visit the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur will spread the infection in and round the area adjoining the town of Pandharpur.

Government, therefore, considers it necessary that immediate measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

Accordingly, the Mamlatdar of Pandharpur has been appointed as the Cholera Controlling Officer under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and he has been directed that he or any person authorised by him, may prohibit any person, who does not produce satisfactory evidence of having been inocluated against cholera within the last six months, from entering the municipal limits of Pandharpur during the period of the ensuing Ashadhi Fair.

DACOIT SHOT DEAD

(From Our Correspondent)

FATEHGARH, June 1

News of the murder (by shooting) of a notorious dacoit has been received here from a village Thathia in the district of Farrukhabad.

It is reported that a gang of dacoits entered one night in the house of a certain big landlord of Thathia village a few days ago. A few of them began to beat and belabour a certain inmate of the house, who was lying at the same place where the zamindar usually used to sleep, taking him to be the zamindar and demanded keys of the house from him.

The victim raised a hue and cry which roused the zamindar, who was accidently sleeping in another room. The zamindar at once got up, picked up his gun and fired at the roof where he saw three men standing. This shot struck one person, who fell down dead immediately.

This person was later recognised to be the leader of the gang for whose arrest the Police had offered a handsome reward. The dead body was brought to the Fatehgarh Hospital for post mortem examination. Investigations into the matter are proceeding.

Protest Against Sales Tax

(From A Correspondent.)

BULSAR, June 4.

A meeting of the cloth merchants of Bulsar held a protest meeting and observed Hartal in the town on June 1, to condemn the beginning of the operation of the Sales Tax. Mr. Girdharlal Chhaganlal Kapadia was in the chair.

(Continued from Col. 7)

tion Certificate and will have preference for appointments for which knowledge of and skill in the particular vocation is considered desirable. Efforts will be made also to facilitate their admission to such institutions of higher instruction in the vocation, as are existing now or may be created hereafter, and also to obtain recognition of the University for the examination as being equivalent to the University Matriculation.

In creating these Vocational High Schools Government aim at doing what they did about 80 years ago, pioneering in a new direction, and feel confident that the State managed Vocational High Schools will serve as models for many an aided institution as the ordinary Government High School did in the past.

In the subjects which are common to the ordinary and Technical High Schools the standard attained after four years will be nearly the same as at the Matriculation.

But the School Certificate Examination will be held at the end of the seventh standard and if for any reason the recognition of the examination by the University as equivalent to the Matriculation is delayed it may be possible for the boys intending to pursue University courses for a degree or a diploma, to read and appear at the University Matriculation in all or such of the subjects as may be required of them.

Growing Demand For Vocational Schools

Eligibility For Government Service After Four Years' Course

There has been for some time past a growing demand for high schools of a type other than that preparing candidates for the Bombay Matriculation. The need for such high schools was visualised sixty years ago in the Report of Indian Education Commission of 1882 (Pages 219-222).

"It has been felt in all Provinces and urged by many witnesses that the attention of students (in secondary schools) is too exclusively directed to University studies and that no opportunity is afforded for the development of what corresponds to the "Modern Side" of schools in Europe.

It is believed that there is a real need in India for some corresponding course which shall fit boys for industrial or commercial pursuits, at the age when they commonly Matriculate....What is now chiefly needed is a variety; so that the educational system as a whole may be such as more fully to meet the needs of a complex state of society. Nor would the introduction of the proposed alternative course into high schools involve any great expenditure; for the bifurcation of studies need not take place until the student has been eight or nine years at school. His studies in the middle department will be sufficiently practical to prepare him for those he will take up in the modern side, sufficiently liberal to fall in with those of the academical side.....Whatever action may be taken by the Universities on this question it is at any rate clear the Education Department in each Province can give sufficient help towards the establishment of such schools by declaring them eligible for grants-in-aid, and by instituting examinations to test the progress of pupils and giving certificates to those who pass."

"MODERN SIDE" OF SCHOOLS

It will be noted that the Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 5749 of 10th March 1939, aims at giving effect to the recommendations which lay dormant all these years, probably because the need for a "Modern Side" of secondary schools was not so keenly felt before as it is felt now. The above resolution announced Government's intention to convert five of the State managed high schools in this Province into Vocational high schools and after considering the recommendations of the Secondary Education Board created by that resolution, Government have resolved to transform from June 1, 1939,

The Government High School, Satara, into an Agricultural High School.

The Government High School, Bijapur, into an Agricultural High School.

The Government High School, Godhra, into an Agricultural High School.

The Government High School, Sholapur, into a Technical High School.

The Government High School, Ahmedabad, into a Commercial High School.

The courses of the first three standards of these high schools will remain more or less as they are at present with such alterations as may be necessary to give the instruction in these standards a bias towards the vocation pursued in the upper classes. The transformation will begin in Standard IV in June 1939 and progressively in the higher standards in the next three years so that the high schools will be fully converted into full Vocational High Schools in June 1942.

The admission to Standard IV of a Vocational High School in June 1939 will be from among those who have completed the course of Standard III of a secondary school and who wish to pursue the particular vocational course taught in that school. The teaching in Standards V to VII will remain unaffected this year.

ELIGIBLE FOR GOVT. SERVICE

The courses of the Vocational High Schools, like those of the ordinary high schools, will cover four years (Standard IV to VII) and will consist of Engl. Regional language, Elementary Mathematics, Science, Geography and theoretical and practical training in the vocation taught in the school. There will be an examination at the end of the four years course, conducted by Government and the holders of the certificate of that examination will be eligible for entrance into Government service in the same manner as the holders of the Matricula-

(Continued in Col. 5)

Deputy Superintendent Of Jail Sent To Jail

For Beating Prisoners Through Wrong Conception Of Duty

MULTAN, June 5.

Judgment was pronounced today by the Special Magistrate in the Multan New Central Jail Case, in which it was alleged some prisoners in the Jail were beaten resulting in the death of two of them.

Chamanlal, former Deputy Superintendent of Jail, Sawanpram, Chief head warder and six others were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Another accused named Atma Singh, who is already undergoing fourteen years' imprisonment and has still eight years' more to serve was sentenced to five years, this sentence to run concurrently with the earlier one.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused beat some prisoners lodged in the New Central Jail, Multan, two of whom, namely, Hari Singh and Bana succumbed to their injuries.

The Magistrate in the course of the judgment remarked: "Accused Chamanlal had ten years' service as Deputy Superintendent of Jail and shall lose his job consequent to this conviction which will be a long life punishment for him. Furthermore, it will cause no small measure of moral torture to a person who had commanded prisoners to be himself commanded by warders as a prisoner. He bore no previous enmity to the injured.

The crime was the outcome of lack of balance and misguided zeal in the execution of a gravely erroneous conception of duty to maintain discipline at the cost of all ethical laws but the beating was calculated, merciless and evil in design. The prisoners however morally depraved, had also a right to be treated as human beings. The jail was not a place of oppression but an institution where prisoners were improved, reformed and uplifted to make useful citizens to the society. Such a happening should not be allowed to recur in jails and Chamanlal had to be made an example of to deter others from following him'

Chamanlal has been placed in "B" class subject to the approval of the Local Government.—A. P.

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Our Readers' Views

Mr. S. V. Parulekar's Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now-a-days there is a growing tendency among the Members of the Legislatures to introduce apparently for the benefit of the labourers or agriculturists, bills not drafted with sufficient care and attention, perhaps not minding the relevent existing provisions of law or the probable adverse effects they may produce on the class of people, whose interests the new measures profess to safeguard. The L. A. Bill No. XXV of 1939 introduced by Mr. S. V Parulekar is an instance somewhat in point. The Bill propose to amend Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure and seeks to exempt from attachment, "inter alia", the immovable property of an agriculturists, when it exceeds Rs. 2,000 in value. Though the Code of Civil Procedure is an All-India legislation, the author of the bill wishes to incorporate certain changes therein, obviously for the agriculturists in the presidency, since the Bombay Legislative Assembly cannot encroach on the domain at the Centre. But it must be remembered that the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act applicable to this Presidency already exempts from attachment and sale immovable property belonging to an agriculturist, without any restriction as to its extent and value (vide Sec. 22 of the Bombay Act No. XVII of 1879). Mr. Parulekar's amending bill will have the effect of modifying the pertinent provision of existing law, so as to withdraw the privileges enjoyed by or protection given to agriculturists. Is the withdrawal of the concessions from the cultivators an object to the author of the bill? Surely not. And yet the measure may produce the anomalies to the prejudice and injury of so many agriculturists in this Province. The author's observation in the "statement of objects and reasons" namely that existing law "falls to extend its protection, to the land of the peasant proprietor, which is his only means of maintenance" is obviously incorrect, so far as this Presidency, to which alone the proposed measure can possibly be applicable, is concerned.

Another effect of the amending Bill seeking to exempt from attachment even the movable property of a judgment debtor, who is either an agriculturists or an artisan, or a workman, to the extent of Rs. 2,000 in value, is to undermine the credit of these people. Grocers and cloth merchants will be reluctant to supply the favoured class with articles, or why even necessaries of life, and Savkars will be unwilling to advance the people loan, unless they take a pledge of the movable property or a mortgage of the immovable property of the agriculturists, workmen and artisan, which property, under the new measure, is to become immune from attachment. But it is a recognised principle of law that properties pledged or mortgaged can be sold without being required to be attached. Thus the proposed legislation may not prove a boon, but on the contrary may produce effects, which a friend and well-wisher of the poor people will like to avoid.—Yours, etc.

N. V. BHONDE.

Poona,

Health Co-operative Societies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The efforts of the Madras Government for starting Health Co-operative Societies in rural areas in order that the rural population should be within the reach of the present resources in medicines, are highly appreciable. I have gone through the whole scheme as published in "Hindu," and wish that similar efforts be made by the Bombay Government, as the rural population is equally backward in this province too.

According to the scheme, Health Co-operative Societies may be started for every group of population of about 1,000 to 2,000 families, each family contributing yearly Re. 1-8-0 or monthly annas two, either in cash or kind. Along with it easily approachable rate of fees for call of doctors at the residence of members of annas four per call and similar charges for injunctions may also be provided. The medicines may be supplied at their cost price, to the members and their families. Out of the income so derived, the services of a qualified doctor, compounder, and dispensary with all drugs be provided for. There ought to be no increase in the charges, but decrease may depend on the response which it is to receive. The Madras scheme also provides for permanent buildings both for Dispensaries, and residence for doctor and the compounder, and other requirements, which has been estimated to be Rs. 1,000. These initial costs have been proposed to be met out of Government grants, and contributions from District Local Boards, and other Co-operative Societies, where large amounts of funds lie under the general head of Common Good Fund. The recurring costs, however, has been proposed to be met out of the income derived annually.

When more than 12 such societies are formed, a central organisation may also be formed in order to co-ordinate the movements in such societies and to supply and purchase common stock of drugs at cheapest rates. This organisation may be named 'Health Union'. This Union, out of the income derived from contributions from societies and other sources of grants received from Government, and District Local Boards, and others, will be required to maintain medical staff of higher degree, both in surgical and medicinal lines, which may be made available to the societies on demand being made.

The recurring costs of such societies has been estimated to be yearly Rs. 1,000, which has been estimated to be recovered out of the subscription amount and call and injection fees. The Union can have the annual costs of about Rs. 2,800, for maintaining a Chief Medical Officer and Asst. Surgeon at the monthly salary of Rs. 100 and 50 respectively, which should be met out of the subscription amount and grants.

The scheme deserves to be appreciated and will secure success very easily, if Government also takes upon its head to make it a success. Similar scheme with modifications that may be necessary looking to the environments of the people here, and other considerations, if introduced in this province will meet with a grand success. I hope that the Co-operators in the Presidency, and the Government of Bombay will pay attention with utmost care to the scheme so proposed, and after going through the literature available, evolve out a scheme for successful working of the societies.

Not only for rural population, but also for lower middle class people, who need such help, such societies may be promoted.—Yours, etc

N. G. PARIKH.

"A Protest"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. D. F. Karaka has chosen to misunderstand me on the question of shirts. I, and many besides, object to personal reference (to quote my words as they appeared in "Chronicle" of 1st June), to "the colour, pattern and style of the respective shirts sported by "Society" folk and the length of the hair on their heads." How does he infer from this that we object to his references to shirts as political symbols.

By the way, even those who have never been to Berlin or Rome know the significance of Black, Brown and Red shirts—and some of us may even *have* been there!

And if he must talk about "shirts", there are a lot besides the spotted shirt of the Radio Director, for instance—but then I don't want to be "shirty"!—Yours, etc.,

A READER.

All-India Textile Workers' Conference

TO MEET IN BOMBAY SHORTLY

A rebellious mood and determination are on the growth among textile workers as a result of the owners' attempt to adapt themselves to the new developments in the industry caused by the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the import duty on cotton by curtailing the wages of workers, minimising the wages of workers, reducing the number of workers employed and closing shifts.

The process is already in action. Justifying their action as due to trade depression and additional taxation by Provincial Governments the Millowners have already locked out many mills and closed the night shifts in others which have thrown 30,000 workers on the streets of Bombay alone. Full stop is not given there but notices have been served on more which threatens a further addition to the unemployed. An endeavour is also afoot to cancel the 12-1/2 per cent. wage increase which was granted to the workers as a result of the recommendation of the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union at a public meeting, a fortnight ago passed a resolution which, appealing to the Congress Ministry and also to the owners to tackle timely with the increasing unemployment among textile workers and lockouts threatened that the failure to do so would give birth to a major conflict and then calls upon the workers to prepare for a general strike which was almost inevitable.

The Union is not inactive after simply passing the resolution. It is carrying on vigorous propaganda among the workers in preparation for the threatened strike. Almost every day small and large scale meetings are being held in Labour areas. Last Wednesday a large meeting was held at the Fergusson Road.

The unemployed and threatened to be unemployed workers have also taken the task in their hands. These workers have practically become the most powerful cadre in the work of preparation for the threatened strike. There will be a huge meeting on Wednesday in front of the Phoenix Mill which for the same purpose.

The activities are not limited in Bombay. With a view to co-ordinating similar situations in other provinces and later on rendering the strike if resorted to, an All-India Strike Conference of the textile delegates from outside will be held in Bombay very soon, may be within a fortnight.

There is another side of the shield too. Labour leaders are desperately trying to avoid the dismal situation. Writing in different labour organs the leaders are disproving the Millowners' contention that a wage increase and rationalisation are the only ways out of the present difficult phase of the industry. They show that the Import Duty on cotton and the Indo-British Trade Agreement are the cause of depression and plead that Millowners and labourers must unite to fight against these two features of the Imperialist policy in India. Appealing to the Congress High Command to organize such a fight two labourite members of the B.P.C.C., namely, Dr. G. Adhikari and Mr. S. S. Batliwala, have given notice of a resolution to be considered by B. P. C. C. Also a deputation of textile leaders may wait on the Congress President and other Congress leaders with an eye to persuading the Congress to intervene.

RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

JUBBULPORE, June 5.

Following the withdrawal of section 144 promulgated two days ago by the District Magistrate banning lathies and processions, the Reception Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha gave Mr. V. D. Savarkar a rousing reception and took him in procession last evening. The procession passed off without incident.—A. P.

MONSOON OFF KONKAN

Wide-spread Rain In Malabar

POONA, June 5.

Advance monsoon is occurring off Malabar and Konkan where fairly widespread rain has fallen. Monsoon is also extending to Assam and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and North Bengal and local in Bihar, while a few falls occurred in East United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

Temperatures were markedly above normal from North Madras Coast to Chota Nagpur.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Port Blair four inches; Jalpaiguri and Ratnagiri three, Purnea and Cochin one and half; Sibsagar, Marmagao one, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Dhubri and Madura three-quarters, Mangalore half, Silchar, Dinajpur, Gorakhpur, Sholapur quarter.

Forecast until evening of June 6. Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar, Assam and occur locally in Konkan and Bengal. A few falls are also likely in Bihar, East United Provinces, Mysore and South-East Madras. Scattered dust or thunderstorms will occur in West United Provinces.—A. P.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 5.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Max	Min.	Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	110	93	—	—	—
Amraoti	102	82	—	—	—0.5
Akola	102	82	—	—	—0.4
Ahmedabad	102	81	—	—	—
Ajmer	101	80	—	—	—0.1
Ahmednagar	99	73	—	—	—0.6
Almora	111	83	—	—	—
Allahabad	111	91	—	—	—1.1
Benares	108	87	—	—	—
Bareilly	109	90	—	—	—0.2
BOMBAY	92	83	—	—	—1.4
Bangalore	89	69	—	0.1	—0.7
Bhopal	99	79	—	—	—
Baroda	100	81	—	—	—
Belgaum	91	71	—	—	—1.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—0..
Bellary	99	73	—	—	—0..
Bhavnagar	100	81	—	—	—0..
Chittagong	85	72	0.1	1.1	—2.0
Calcutta	100	86	—	—	—1.5
Cuttack	114	76	—	—	—0..
Cawnpore	111	91	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	91	78	0.1	0.1	—4.0
Colombo	88	78	0.2	0.3	—1.6
Cocanada	110	87	—	—	—0.4
Cochin	87	71	1.6	3.8	—0.3
Dehra Dun	103	73	—	—	—0.2
Delhi	109	92	—	—	—0.4
Darjeeling	65	54	4.1	0.5	—1..
Desa	99	80	—	—	—0.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—0.4
Fort Sandeman...	99	71	—	0.1	—
Gorakhpur	106	79	0.2	0.2	—0.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	101	79	—	—	—0..
Hyderabad (Sd.)	104	82	—	—	—
Indore	97	77	—	0.2	—0.1
Jhansi	109	89	—	—	—
Jodhpur	104	85	—	—	—
Jacobabad	111	82	—	—	—
Jaipur	104	80	—	—	—0.1
Karachi	86	82	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	69	55	0.1	0.7	—0.2
Khandwa	105	80	—	—	—0.2
Lucknow	109	91	—	—	—0.1
Lahore	115	79	—	—	—0.4
Lyallpur	112	85	0.7	0.7	+0.7
Multan	109	83	—	—	—
Mysore	90	69	—	—	—0.7
Madras	103	80	—	—	—0.3
Marmagoa	86	74	0.9	1.0	—
Malegaon	101	77	—	—	—0.5
Mussoorie	83	65	—	—	—0.2
Mahabaleshwar	70	64	0.1	1.0	—0.1
Murree	85	64	—	—	—0.3
Mount Abu	85	65	—	—	—
Masulipatam	113	86	—	—	—0.6
Mandalay	94	78	—	0.4	—1.6
Mangalore	90	77	0.4	0.4	—4.0
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	82	65	0.1	0.1	—2.4
Nagpur	105	83	—	—	—0.8
Ootacamund	67	50	0.1	1.5	+0.1
Patna	104	80	0.1	0.1	—0.3
Peshawar	108	80	—	—	—0.1
Poona	94	72	—	—	—0.7
Pachmarhi	91	74	—	—	—0.2
Port Blair	83	71	3.7	4.6	+0.6
Quetta	89	48	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	103	70	—	—	—0.2
Rangoon	82	77	0.2	1.5	—1.0
Ratnagiri	85	73	2.7	3.5	+0.5
Rajkot	102	80	—	—	—
Srinagar	88	53	—	—	—0.2
Sholapur	98	72	0.3	0.3	—0.5
Shillong	77	65	—	2.6	+0.4
Simla	80	68	—	—	—0.5
Surat	92	82	—	—	—0.2
Salem	92	72	0.2	1.5	+0.9
Trichinopoly	99	80	—	1.3	+1.1
Trivandrum	88	80	0.1	0.1	—2.6
Vizagapatam	102	87	—	—	—0.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .005 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.4 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.8 degrees 2.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 73 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-6-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FIELDS AND FACTORIES

Labour In Sweden

Disputes To Be Settled Without State Interference

(From A Correspondent.)

Foreign observers have on many occasions expressed surprise over the rather frequent strikes and lockouts in Sweden. These have mostly been of local nature, or restricted to a certain trade, but in view of the predominance of organized labour in the country, the complete governance of the labour market by collective agreements, mediation institute, labour court, and other legislative enactments of this kind, they naturally expected to find almost complete absence of open conflicts. Moreover, even a small local or trade conflict causes widespread annoyance to outside parties through the blockades and boycotts which organized labour is able to institute and project throughout the country.

Various causes may be assigned to explain the prevailing state of affairs. Two of these are of major importance: the upward tendency in Swedish industry for some years past and the very large funds accumulated by the unions. The collective agreements debar the signatories from resorting to open conflicts during the validity of the agreements, but in general prosperous condition—i.e. strong position—of labour is an incitement to submit what the employers regard as unacceptable terms when the agreements are to be prolonged. Strike or lockout at such time, after compulsory mediation has failed, is not prohibited, and both organized labour and employers have strongly resisted legislation having this end in view.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT.

The informal conference between representatives of the National Council of Labour Unions and Employers' Federations which resulted in the signing of a voluntary agreement on December 20th for promoting better relations in the labour market is on this account hailed as a great advance, an expression of goodwill in this sphere.

In effect the agreement is intended to be a corollary to the regular collective agreements and thus will come into force as and when adopted by the trade union and employers' federation concerned. In the first place it implies the establishment of a Labour Market Committee of six members in which the two federations are to be equally represented, and which will deal with interpretations of the agreement and with important questions of general fundamental significance. Secondly the agreement contains new rules for the negotiations between workers and employers, under which the parties are prevented to resort to hostilities or legal action before they have carried on negotiations two stages. Claims in reference to circumstances which have been known for four months prior to the submission of the claim, without having led to a demand for negotiations, or which are more than two years old when raised, will not be considered, and open conflicts are not allowed to be started without the consent of the trade union or the employers' association concerned. The agreement further obliges the employer to give one week's notice of dismissal or temporary laying off of personnel to a local trade union representative, thus enabling the parties to confer before the definite step is taken. Objections by workers can be dealt with by the Labour Market Committee, whose decision is intended to bring influence to bear on the parties. In such cases the points the committee has to consider are the efficiency of the worker, his family responsibilities and length of service.

NO PENALIZATION.

By a fourth group of rules the agreement aims to appease public dissatisfaction which has at times been aroused by certain forms of conflict measures. Thus it prohibits action which can be interpreted as political or religious persecution, penalisation of persons who have participated in a subsequently terminated conflict, or attacks on businesses conducted by members of the same family, and thus not subject to union rules. It also forbids measures as a whole against "third parties" i.e. persons or firms not directly concerned with the dispute, with the object of gaining an advantage for one of the parties in the conflict. This Prohibition does not apply, however, to 'inter alia' persons who execute work in a business involved in a strike, persons or firms having dominating financial interests in businesses involved in a conflict to those who provide financial aid of any kind to either party in a conflict, etc. Persons engaged in such work as is absolutely necessary to protect people, animals and the means of production from damage are to be afforded protection under this rule.

Finally, the agreement draws up lines or procedure in respect to conflicts affecting public interests, e.g. such services as water, gas or electricity, and other social functions. Conflicts, whether imminent or in progress, thought to be of this kind can be referred to the Labour Market Committee, which shall decide whether the conflict is likely to affect a public function, and, if so, endeavour to prevent or stop it and take steps towards an amicable settlement of the issue. (I.R.I.B.)

Cry Of Sugar Industry In Danger

Syndicate's Appeal To Planning Committee Against Bombay And Bengal Move

CALCUTTA, June 4.

"The need of the hour to-day in our country is economic planning on an All-India basis, and at no time should those who are in charge of the destinies of our country forget the main fact that India as a whole must be treated as a single economic unit", says the Indian Sugar Syndicate in the course of a Press "communique".

The Syndicate observes, "since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy in India, there has come into existence a certain amount of provincial patriotism, coupled with a wrong idea of self-sufficiency for each province. This tendency must be curbed from the very beginning, for should such notions be given effect to by the various provinces, very soon India will become a house divided against itself. It is to be hoped that the National Planning Committee, will not forget this central idea

NEED FOR ALL-INDIA VIEW

"The importance of our point of view will become evident if the position of the Indian Sugar Industry is taken into consideration. Our country is to-day more or less self-sufficient as regards her consumption of sugar. The provinces of U.P. and Bihar which are the main sugar producing provinces for the past many years, produce about 85 per cent of the total production of sugar in this country. It has been repeatedly pointed out by both the Government of U.P. and Bihar as well as by the Syndicate that no new factories should be allowed to come into existence without an adequate examination of the present position. And so far as the Syndicate is concerned, it has always stated that there is no room for either any expansion of the present mills or erection of new ones.

BOMBAY MOVE CRITICISED

"But Bombay is already going ahead towards the ideal of self-sufficiency which it hopes to achieve by next year, and Bengal follows suit. The Central Deccan and many Indian States have begun erecting new mills. If this kind of unco-ordinated activity is allowed to progress, India will be faced with a critical situation within the next few years. The U.P. and Bihar Mills will have only either of two courses to pursue. They will have to cut down their prices to ensure competition elsewhere in India, and the result may be that the new mill in places other than U.P and Bihar will have to close their doors and even the mills in U.P and Bihar will be losing concerns. The other possibility is also equally bad. Because of the uneconomic competition from the rest of India, many of the U.P. and Bihar Mills may have to be closed down. A single mill has a capital of 10 to 29 lakhs of rupees sunk in it. The loss to country can easily be imagined, and the proverbial shyness of the Indian capital will become more pronounced.

APPEAL TO PLANNING COMMITTEE

"It is therefore upto the National Committee to plan for the Sugar Industry on an All-India basis. Legislation, similar to those, in operation to-day in U.P. and Bihar must be introduced in the other provinces also and the future of the Industry placed beyond doubt. It is hoped that the Congress Planning Committee will see to it that the policy adopted in the two Congress provinces of U.P. and Bihar is implemented in the other Congress provinces also".—United Press.

EXECUTIVE OF I. F. T. U.

Meeting Held In Paris

Under the chairmanship of Walter M. Citrine, recently returned from visiting the West Indies with the Royal Commission, the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions met in Paris on the 10th and 11th May. Those present were the members of the Executive, H. Jacobsen, L. Jouhaux, E. Kupers, C. Mertens, W. Schevenels, General Secretary, and G. Stolz, Assistant Secretary.

The Executive had to deal with a number of internal questions and the preparations for the Eighth International Trade Union Congress, which is to be held in Zurich from the 5th to the 8th July.

CHINESE AND CUBAN TRADE UNIONS

Having heard a report from the General Secretary about the question of affiliation of the Chinese and Cuban Trade Unions to the IFTU, on which matter the General Secretary was instructed to make a further examination, the Executive noted that the 600 strong Trade Union Centres of South-West Africa in Windhuk had notified its intention of withdrawing from the IFTU, apparently under Nazi pressure.

The Executive decided to invite fraternal delegates to the Zurich Congress from the Labour and Socialist International, the International Labour Office and the National Centres of Australia, Chile, China, Cuba, Iceland, Venezuela and the two South African Centres in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The relief work for Spanish refugees, organised by the joint IFTU/ITS Committee after the meeting of the IFTU and Trade Secretariats held in Paris on the 11th April, 1939, was approved, and it was decided to carry on relief by means of food, clothing etc., on the broadest basis. The assistance to members and officers of the Spanish Trade Unions given by the International Solidarity Fund will also be continued

MEETING IN WASHINGTON

Having dealt in detail with the situation, the Executive decided to call the proposed General Council meeting only in the case of further complications arising. At the same time, it empowered the General Secretary to call a special meeting of the IFTU Executive should the need arise.

With reference to the meeting in Washington, which had had to be postponed owing to international tension, it was decided to hold this meeting during October. The next ordinary meeting of the Executive will take place in Zurich on the 3rd July, immediately prior to the Congress.

The Executive decided that L. Jouhaux should represent it at the British Trades Union Congress (4th to 9th September), H. Jacobsen at the Congress of the Building and Woodworkers' International (12th to 15th July) and W. Schevenels at the Executive meeting of the Food and Drink Workers' International (14th to 17th June).

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOURTEEN POINTS UP

Broach Advances On Considerable Buying Orders

GILT-EDGEDS EASIER

BOMBAY: June 5.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton displayed some activity following steadier outside cables, which induced scattered trade and foreign buying. Higher levels brought increased liquidation with prices making little headway.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were quiet.

Gilt-edged Securities were easier on issue of new Australian 4 p.c. defence loan.

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices rose briskly under considerable speculative and option dealers buying actuated by steadier New York cables.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, June 5.

Previous closing	9.03
To-day's opening	9.07
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	9.17
Difference	+.14

OCTOBER 1939.

To-day's closing	8.33
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, June 5.

Previous closing	4.84
To-day's opening	4.94
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	4.97
Difference	+.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 19 9	Rs. 172 8
April May 194.	Rs. 161-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 5.

The trading in July began at 9.07 i.e. four points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and outside purchases but thereafter July liquidation appeared causing slight recession with the price reacting to 9.05 with subsequent transactions uninteresting.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 5.

Locally, Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 170-2 and then it jumped up to Rs. 172-10. To-day's N.Y. advices were also higher J A closed at Rs. 172-2 and A/M. at Rs. 163-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 5.

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (F.[illegible].99)	9.07/9.07
October (8.20/8.20)	8.26/8.28
December (7.9[illegible].93)	8.03/8.03

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 5.

American July 4.95
American October 4.69
Giza July 6.53
Giza October 6.55

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 5.

TEAS

There was no sales to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 7/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£28 1/2) £28 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£26 1/2) £26 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 paid and value) 8 5/16 paid and sellers
Forward October December (8 1/2 paid) 8 1/2 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 3/16 paid) £12 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£227 buyers £227 1/4 sellers. Steady) £226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers. Quiet

Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Very steady) £14 1/2 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 3/4 to £48 3/4) £48 1/2 to £46

Iron (102) 102

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 5.

Previous closing	4.68 7/16
To-day's opening	4.68 1/2
At time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 5.

Previous closing	4.68.38
To-day's opening	4.68.40
To-day's closing	4.68.51

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 5.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 5.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.40 and continued steady with hardly any variation.

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained stationary with steady trend.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8 sellers) 1-5 7/8 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.157) 13.157
New York on Bombay (34.90) 34.90
Berlin on Milan (0.87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.06) 89.06
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8 5) £7-8-4 1/2
Silver (19 15/16d.) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 5.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Indian and American trade buying. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 5.

Spot	(19 15/16d) 20d+1/16
Forward	(19 3/4d) 19 13/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8 5) £7-8-4 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 5.

Wheat September	3 4 9
Wheat January	3 8 9
Linseed September	5 11 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 5.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 51d. Prices declined on lower North American cables and bearish weather news from American wheat belt.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.77 1/4. Prices advanced moderately on scattered local enquiry but the outside demand continued restricted with the rate rising to 0.77 1/2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, June 5.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with July at 50 5/8d.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, May 24, £85
Thursday, May 25, £85 3/4
Friday, May 26 £86 1/2
Tuesday, May 30, £86 3/4
Wednesday, May 31, £87
Thursday, June 1, £86 3/4 Ex Div.
Friday, June 2, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 5.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 3/4) £96 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4) £85 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107) £107
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£101) £101
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£99) £99 1/8) £95 7/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£104) £103 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£69 1/4) £68 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 1/8) £95 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 1/4) £108
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£95 5/8) £95 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/4) £107 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 5.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet.

Gilt-edged securities came under some pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 3/4 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-0) 18-0
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (59-9) 59-6 Ex Bonus
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Printin Johnson (25-0) 25-0
Imperial Chemical (32-0) 32-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
San Paulo [illegible] shares 1920 (£20) £19 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (29-0) 29-0
Unilever Ordinary (37-6) 38-0
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54) £55 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100-7 1/2) 100-0 Ex Div
Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) [illegible]
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (134-4 1/2) 134-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-1 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (95-3) 95-3
British Dyers (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (5-0) 5-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-3) 20-3
Inter Nickels (dol 52 1/2) dol 52 1/2
Indian Iron (78-1 1/2) 35-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Empire of India (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 28-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (31-3) 31-3
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Grown (£15 3 8) £15 3 8
Associated Portland Cement (73-9) 73-9
Trinidad Leasehold (89-4 1/2) 90-0
Sub Nigel (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 25-0
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 81-3
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Shell Transport (87-6) 87-6 ex div
Royal Dutch (£36 1/8) £36 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 1/2) £36 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£16 1/4) £16
London North Eastern Def (£3 1/8) £3 1/8
London Southern Def (£18 1/8) £18 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £117 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£80) £80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 5.

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (dol 44 1/8) dol 44 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 3/4) unquoted.
U S Common New Stock (dol 49) dol 49 1/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 107 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet Atmosphere

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 5.

On the Stock Exchange the week opened quietly. The announcement of pending notation of 6 million sterling Australian 4 per cent loan at 98 1/4 imparted easiness to giltedged securities section, where the premium on the new South African loan declined from 11/16th to 1/4. Industrials met with provincial support, while Kaffirs closed quiet following earlier rape support.

Wall Street opened quietly irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rise In Burma Petroleum

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Jutes: This section practically remained unaltered and business was restricted.

Although the undertone ruled steady business was very [illegible] Teas: Only a few isolated deals were reported. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues were a turn slightly better today. Among others British Burma Petroleum had good enquiry and prices recorded sharp advances over their last figures. Government securities kept steady and unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Govt. paper 97/1.

Banks:—Central 33/8 ct. Reserve 129 Standard 22/4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 32' small lot, Chitavalsah 11/12, Gourepore 545, Howrah 32/[illegible], Rhodesia 4/6, Northbrook 32, Reliance pref 152, Standard 252/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/12, Consolidated tin 6/4, Indian copper 1/12 Rhodesia copper 1/4, Dalmia cement ord 12/4, c defd, 3/10, pre 95; Benares elec. 13/8, Burn and Co. ord 265, small lot, Indian iron and steel 25/4, Indian St. Wagon ord 42 pref 128/8, ct, Kumardhubi Eng. pref 78, Saran Eng. 5/3 Steel corporation ord 12/15, Balmar Lawrie 271/8, M I. Corpn pref 146, Indian National Airways ord 6/12, small lot dete [illegible] odd lot Indian wood products 23, British Burma petroleum 4/3 Titaghur paper 2 ord 12/4, India General Navgn. ord 93; Cawnpore ord 15/12; Champaran 11/9.

Teas:—Amluckie 41, small lot, Bishnauth 21/8, Betjan 19/4, Dourascherra 7/12, ex div, Dufflaghur 8/8.—A.P.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 5

Our sugar market for Java ready sugar ruled easier during the week and prices declined by about 8 annas per cwt., offtake being on a moderate scale. The market for forward positions ruled steady but quiet and prices declined by about 3 annas for May, 2 to 2 1/2 annas for June, July and August and by about an anna per cwt. for September and October-December shipments. There was no fresh arrival during the week. S. S. 'Silver Ray' is expected to arrive on about the 8th instant with a cargo of Java sugar. There was no interest in Indian sugar business. Stocks of Indian sugars in Bombay is very limited of about 2000 bags.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 25,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations: Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:

Ready Rs. 16
Shipment May Rs. 6-7-6 F B H
Shipment June Rs. 6-6-6 F B H
Shipment July Rs. 6-5-6 F B H Conf Terms
Shipment August Rs. 6-5-0 F B H Conf Terms
Shipment September Rs. 6-0-6 F B H Conf Terms
Shipment October December Rs. 6 F B H Conf Terms
Tone: Quiet.

Yarn Market Closed

Bombay, June 5

Owing to the sad demise of Seth Ram Niranjan Podar of Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co., no business was done on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. today.

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1938 to 25th May 1939	1,673,010
Same time last year	1,459,493
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 18th May 1939	1,288,662
Same time last year	1,026,536

THEY REFUSE TO APOLOGISE

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, June 5.

The Merchants whose telephones were disconnected and who were given notices to vacate State's shops interviewed the Jamsaheb. About disconnections of Telephones His Highness had information about misuse and alleged bad behaviour with the operator. The merchants said the information was groundless and apologised if it were true. His Highness has contended the connections to be replaced.

The merchants who were served with notices the Jamsaheb said they were controlled by the Parishad and not obeying him.

So he determined to get the State's shops vacated. But if they agreed never to observe hartal and apologise for the past then only he would withdraw the notices.

The merchants did not reply to the Jamsaheb but are determined to suffer in silence without apologising.

ORISSA STATES AND 'NEW TECHNIQUE'

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, is now in Bombay on an important mission with regard to the Orissa States' issue.

He was called by wire by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President. He arrived on Monday morning.

It is understood that he was closeted with Babu Rajendra Prasad for an hour on Monday Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was present at the meeting.

Mr Harekrishna Mehtab was reticent about the exact nature of his mission. He, however, told our representative that his talks were inconclusive and that he could resume them on Tuesday (to-day).

It is likely that Mahatmaji and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will be present at the meeting, to-day.

It is gathered that Mr Mehtab is summoned in connection with the Congress Inquiry Committee set up in June last to inquire into and report on the grievances and hardships of the 23 States in Orissa.

"NEW TECHNIQUE" SEQUEL.

The setting up of the Enquiry Committee was reported to have raised considerable hopes in the minds of the subjects of the states; but in the face of the "new technique" enunciated by Mahatmaji, those hopes are reported to have become evanescent.

It is, therefore, likely that Mr. Mehtab will get instructions to meet the new situation. The Inquiry Committee has called for and collated, evidence and its report is awaited within a fortnight.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab had also a few minutes' talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was also approised of the situation in those states.

It will be recalled that reports were current some time ago that the Premier of Orissa had two long interviews with Sir Bertrand Glancy, of the Political Department of the India Government regarding the situation in Orissa States.

The question of 15,000 refugees from Talcher has not yet been settled. Other grievances and the promises made by the parties concerned were stated to have been mentioned to Sir B. Glancy by the Orissa Premier.

Those issues are likely to be raised at to-day's meeting.

SPECIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 6)

Law Association if the promise is not kept. And the goldfish is not to take notice of the German lawyers' latest blackmail.

* * * *

The French military police have arrested a Japanese officer in civilian clothes. In his suitcase they found secret plans of a new airplane motor.

The manager of the factory said he had sold the plans to a Swiss company before the Decree of October 1938 forbidding the sale abroad of documents concerning national defence.

The Paris Military Court will hear the case soon. Big names may be mentioned.

* * * *

The Duce has ordered 1,000 miles of auto-strads to be built as rapidly as possible in Albania.

The new roads to be constructed according to military needs for easy access to the Balkan interior.

* * * *

Germans are trying to prevent Jews in Turkey from trading with the Reich. A German commercial intelligence organisation stated to have that end in view has been discovered in Istanbul.

The organisation has been gathering racial information about a number of merchants engaged in foreign trade. German firms with Jewish representatives are being forced to change them.

* * * *

The sudden mysterious appearance of a whole squadron of brand-new Russian warships in the Black Sea has revived the old question: How large is Russia's shipbuilding capacity?

Certain experts go as far as asserting that the number of Soviet shipyards has increased five fold during the last five years.

The fast rate at which submarines in particular are being added to those already in commission is causing headache in Berlin nd Rome.

* * * *

Litvinoff had a seat in front row when the Soviet Parliament assembled in Moscow on Thursday, May 25.

The former Foreign Commissar was seating next to Foreign Vice-Commissar, Potemkin, with whom he chatted cheerfully.

* * *

If rumours now circulating in Washington are correct, America may accede to the request of President Barclay of Liberia and proclaim the Negro Republic as an American Protectorate.

It is not expected that any of the Powers with African possessions will offer resistance to such a change.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 5.

B I S N s.s. Banora of 1696 reg tons Capt H U Clark arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg s.s. Lena of 29.4 reg tons Capt E Jones arrived from Rangoon via Galles Colombo Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Bangalore of 2874 reg tons Capt M G Symon, arrived from Otaru via Japan China Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Benares of 6719 reg tons Capt A Lee arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo

F F Campbell s.s. Deebank of 3000 reg tons Capt A Skeed arrived from Baltimore via American Ports Port Said Aden and Karachi with general cargo

SAILED

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Benares of 6712 reg tons Capt A Lee sailed for Marseilles Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s Simla of 3811 reg tons Capt H Y Kraugh sailed for Madras Rangoon and Calcutta with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Nowshera of 4875 reg tons Capt D J Sinclair sailed for Moulmein in water ballast

Anchor Line s.s. Dalryan of 2798 reg tons Capt D J Jones sailed for Port Okha in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-6-39.

S S Ryuhuku Maru (O&SK) for China Japan Ports via Singapore
S S Leana (CcSN) for Tuticorin and Colombo
S S Jalatarang (ScSN) for Rangoon
S S Tango Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Singapore
Soekaboemi (Vol Bros) for Java Ports via Colombo Penang and Singapore.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 5.

1 Deebank 3001 NF NF F F Campbell
2 Aagtekerk 4044 Australia N F L Edwards
4 Britannia 5276 Karachi 11-6 Anchor Line
5 Simla 3810 Madras 5-6 L Edwards
6 Lahore 3161 Japan 7-6 M M
7 Nowshera 4875 Moulmein 5-6 M M
8 Wolfsburg 3827 Bremen 18-6 L Edwards
9 Clan Macinnes 2826 Bedi Bunder 6-6 J Finlay
12 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 8-6 K Nixon.
14 Karanja 4646 Durban 7-6 M M
15 Durenda 4454 Middlesbro 7-6 M M
16 Dalryan 2796 Okha 6-6 Anchor Line

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 8-6 M M
5 Oostcappelle 348 M Coast 7-6 Merchant S N
9 Leana 2915 Tuticorin N F Scindia S N
14 Bandra 1893 T Gulf 7-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Jalatang 1464 NF NF Scindia S N (Off side) L Varela 1926 N F N F M M
F Hashemi 296 Malabar Coast 7-6 S Hassum
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Jaladuta 3089 N F N F, Scindia S N.
Q Odda 470 N F N F S Hassum

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 7-6-39 M M
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Morrison 5-6-39 J Finlay
City of Hongkong 12-6-39 K Nixon
Circassia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 8-6-39 L Edwards
Lichtenfels 16-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 4-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell
Silveray 8-6-39 Volkart Bros.
Silverfir 4-6-39 Volkart Bros

FROM OSLO

Nagara 17-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Mauly 6-6-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Bangalore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 8-6-39 O S Kaisha
Azuma Maru 11-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria /-6-39 L Triestino
Shikisan Maru 7-6-39 M B Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 9-6-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bankura 8-6-39 M M
Vita 10-6-39 M M
Cattray 16-6-39 P and O S N

FROM SYDNEY

FROM RANGOON

Leana 4-6-39 Scindia S N
From L Marques: 254 bags cashewnuts.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Braunfels 6-6-39 L Edwards
Tango Maru 9-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Duranda 7-6-39 M M
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Britannia 18-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 18-6-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 6-6-39 F F Campbell
Silveray 10-6-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 7-6-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 20-6-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 23-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 7-6-39 M M
Varsova 8-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 15-6-39 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Khosrou 12-6-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Britannia 11-6-39 Anchor Line
Silverfir 5-6-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 17-6-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Barcelona 8-6-39 K Nixon

P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Dalryan 2-6-39
S S City of Barcelona 2-6-39
S S Golconda 2-6-39
S S Col-di-Lana 3-6-39
S S Caffaro 3-6-39
S S Sophie Marie 3-6-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 5.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 15 bales wool raw S Nanjee; 200 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 1400 bags gr nut oil cakes exp H Rawji; 53 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 100 cwts buffalo horns H A Mahomed and Sons; 100 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 96 bales raw cotton The Swastik G Trading

For Manchester: 52 dms castor oil A Hargovindas

For Glasgow: 1280 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Haridas

For Marseilles: 50 cases gum E Valli Mahomed

S S Deebank for Philadelphia: 20 bales goat skins Cox and King (Agents)

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg: 7000 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 110 bales hide fleshings D Abraham and Sons

For Antwerp: 27 bales cotton fly clean Chimanlal and Sons; 4950 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Rotterdam: 32 cases teak battens R E Mody.

For Stockholm: 100 bales cotton fly V A Save

For Gothenburg: 40 bales cotton fly L O Vora

For Ghent: 90 bales raw cotton The Swastika G Trading.

S S Bangalore for London: 50 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 45 bales cotton rags Barot Bros; 20 bales cotton rags H J Kanji; 12 hhds chutny N K Junawalla; 25 hhds chutny F Nowroji.

For Hull: 2372 bags linseeds M Bhuta

For Montreal: 500 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 301 bags prenut kernels B Balwant

S S Durenda for London: 29 pkgs condimentc M M Poonjiaji; 70 csks condiments Poonjiaji

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 100 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 42 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading.

S S Ryuhuguku Maru for Yokohama; 254 boxes old alminium utensils samples M G Abdulhusain

For Osaka: 200 bags scrap aluminium P Mathradas

For Shanghai: 400 bales cotton raw Viram Ladha; 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 200 bales cotton raw G Dossa

IMPORTS

M V Aagtekerk Agent Lionel Edwards from Rotterdam: 236 tons diesel oil; 368 j/dms dyes dry; 150 i/dms chemical product; 100 dms sulphide of sodium; 100 bags sulfate of sora; 56 cases chrome alum; 2180 d/bags farina; 225 d/bags dextrine; 370 cases medicines patent; 140 bales strawboard; 100 d/bags sulphur; 750 cases beer; 400 bags super phosphate; 50 d/bags wheat starch crystals; 2000 bags starch; 100 cases skim milk powder; 50 cases cod-liver oil

From Hamburg: 309 pkgs machinery; 130 ctns radio sets complete; 307 i/dms dyes dry; 65 cases safety cartridges; 125 pcs E ware; 300 bags broken tiles; 90 cases school slates; 690 dms lubg oil; 90 cases wire nails; 314 dms mercury atlas flag brand; 77 cases batteries; 535 pcs aspenlogs; 864 cases glass bangles; 312 bdls hurricane lanterns; 691 bales paper; 60 cases tacks; 50 bdls y m sheets; 60 cases heel tips; 55 d/bags iron nuts; 130 bdls brass round bars; 75 cases acid oxalic; 145 dms hydrosulphite of sodium; 65 cases iron wood screws; 58 pkgs printing inks.

From Antwerp: 186 i/dms bleaching powder; 100 csks colour binding agent; 987 csks dyes dry; 123 cases chemical powder; 79 cans dyes paste; 205 cans iron nails; 50 cases zinc dust; 53 cases chains; 72 cases panel pins.

TATA ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

22nd Week (ended June 3rd.)

1937	12,421,100
1938	14,513,400
1939	13,229,600

Total for 22 Weeks (1st January to date)

1937	263,234,000
1938	313,432,400
1939	286,430,400

Trade Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

PRICES ADVANCE 6 TO 10 POINTS

Growing American Cotton Crop Looks Like Eleven Million Bales

BOMBAY, June 5.

The growing American Cotton crop looks like eleven millions, says a private crop estimate.

Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. have issued the private estimate of the American Cotton crop as under:

Total crop from 11,000,000 Bales to 11,250,000 Bales.

Condition 75.00 per cent of normal and the total acreage is placed 26,500, 000 acres.

Upto June 1st, 4,478,142 Bales of Cotton have been pledged under the loan, according to the C. C. C. while repossessions have been 94,911 Bales.

There was a fair amount of buying on the New York Cotton Exchange on Saturday with textile sales this week more than triple production but further generous moisture in American and Canadian belts and North-West effectively restrained buying interest on the Chicago grain market.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened steady on trade and Commission Houses buying of nears and foreign buying of distants which met with more July liquidation near nine cents. There was moderate hedging of foreign and domestic growth. Finally local buying on scarcity of contracts appeared. The market closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted .2 points up at 8.99 but under scattered selling prices declined 2 points from the opening level and July was quoted 8.97 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and July advanced to 9.05 which was the highest level and closed at 9.03. Distant months were also steady and the market closed at a net rise of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.78c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.46c. per lb.

The Liverpool and Alexandria Cotton Exchanges remained entirely closed on Saturday and will re-open to-day.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices further advanced, with distants touching new high levels attracted more South American hedge selling, liquidation and realising, but reactions are limited as trade continued to fix ices against greatly improved textile isiness.

Prospects of export subsidy were the principal influence. On the other hand there is little hopefulness of concrete results from the International Cotton Conference. There was uncertainty in the latter part of the week whether the administration would defer export subsidy [illegible] and others be unwilling to co-operate. At the same time efforts are still to be expected in Congress to eliminate Mr. Wallace's authority to institute subsidy under the A.A.A.

Southern spot basis eased moderately as futures advanced with loan cotton available at fixed prices. However, trade purchases of loan stocks were limited to covering of unfilled commitments with little disposition to anticipate requirements.

The heavy textile sales are reflecting the realisation of cheap goods prices in relation to raw cotton. Organised mill curtailment is still discussed [illegible] individual closings continue. Old crop stability is generally anticipated but views with regard to the new crop are mixed.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (11-48 a.m.) ..... 9.05+08

New York July lowest (10-10 a.m.) 8.97

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Expect July eventually above 9.25 possibly 9.50. New crops depend entirely upon action of Conference Committee. Think chances for subsidy about even and if adopted new crop would move higher.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Looks like majority conferees against export subsidy indicate willingness carmark funds."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Principal feature trade buying July October Agricultural funds bill reported facing President's veto which should delay action export premiums next week weather forecast mostly favourable.

BUMPER WHEAT YIELD

Government Report Larger Than Expectation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HAPUR, May 28.

The main feature of the week under review has been the publication of the 4th All-India Wheat Forecast on the 23rd May, which was keenly awaited by the wheat traders. Prior to the release of the report, traders were adopting the policy of "wait and see", as a sequel to which the markets were obviously uncertain. The trading public was expecting a bullish crop but their hopes did not correctly materialise and a bumper yield was estimated. According to the official report prepared by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the total area under the 1938-39 crop of wheat, is 34,892,000 acres and the estimated yield is 9,765,000 tons as against the corresponding revised estimates of 35,434,000 acres and 10,553,000 tons for the last year, indicating a decrease of 2 and 7 per cent. respectively. The forecast is far greater than the general private expectations of about 9,200,000 tons and that is the reason which produced an unexpected bearish influence over the markets resulting in the tumbling down of 3 annas per maund, on average. Even the staunch bears had no idea of such an enormous figures.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures (which would be interesting to note) of the wheat reports are set forth as below:

Year	Fourth Forecasts	Final Forecasts
	(1,000 tons)	
1938-39	9,765	
1937-38	10,553	10,780
1936-37	9,707	9,752
1935-36	9,370	9,420
1934-35	9,823	9,729
1933-34	9,382	9,370
1932-33	9,299	9,455
1930-31	9,226	9,036

The full details of the report have also been out. The area in British Districts of the Punjab Province is now returned as 9,238,900 acres or 7 per cent. less than the actual area of the previous crop and the total outturn is estimated at 3,127,300 tons or 16 per cent. less than last year. The area in Indian States has been put at 1,494,000 acres compared with 1,525,900 acres of last year and the total produce at 447,300 tons or 10 per cent. less than the previous year's. Commenting on this report, the Government Communique inter alia states that the crop was damaged by hailstorms to varifying extent in parts of several districts and rust and smut attacks were also reported from some places. The rains in the beginning of the April improved the crop. The grain in well developed and plump in case of early sown crop and shrivelled in case of the Barani and late sown. According to another report, the area under wheat in the United Provinces is computed at 8,273,641 acres against 7,741,566 acres and the aggragated yield is 2,607,000 tons as against 2,754,000 tons estimated last year.

INCREASED SELLING.

Being in an awaiting attitude, the operators held themselves aloof from entering into commitments. With the receipt of the report, the selling community came in the forefront with their buyers mostly conspicuous with their absence. However, next day some resistance was offered to the prices on the belief that the decline was overdone. Thereafter the market sentiment became poor and stationary. Trading was fairly done all over both on the futures and the ready section. In the initial days when the trades were expecting a bullish crop and the prices were well sustained, daily arrivals of new crop were on the increased side, but subsequently owing to prevalence of a marked easiness, they were greatly lessened. The daily average at Hapur worked out to about 10,000 mds.; at Chandausi 7,000 mds.; and at Sargodha about 4,000 bags. Stocks are put at Hapur at 424 Khattis (304 Khattis of old wheat), Chandausi 213,600 mds Lyallpur about 55,000 bags and Amritsar and Sargodha 15,000 and 10,000 bags respectively. Stockists and the millers are only the purchasers all over.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 1st June 1939 (by rail and sea)		2,071,200
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 1st June 1939 (by road—estimated)		366,231
		2,437,431
Same time last year		2,259,973
Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 1st June 1939—		
	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	53,197	37,715
Continent	206,213	208,771
China	313,456	78,837
Japan	543,746	504,638
Coast Ports	30,500	54,944
U. S. A.	225	100
Total	1,247,338	885,005
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 1st June 1939		219,259
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 1st June 1939		697,467
Same time last year		835,358
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 1st June 1939		1,143,652
Same time last year		1,250,911

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

Broach J/A Liverpool July 100 pts. Rs. 43 3/4

Broach A/M Liverpool May 84 pts. Rs. 36 3/4

Broach J/A New York July 145 pts. Rs. 32 1/4

Broach A/M New York May 73 pts. Rs. 16 1/4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 5

Broach J/A highest 169 3/8 lowest 168 closing 169 1/4

Broach A/M highest 159 lowest 157 1/4 closing 158 3/4

Oomra July highest 163 lowest 162 1/4 closing 162 5/8

Oomra D/J highest 144 3/4 lowest 144 closing 144 3/4

Bengal July highest 126 lowest 125 1/4 closing 126

Bengal D/J highest 120 1/2 lowest 120 closing 120 1/2

Night session: Broach J/A opening 169 3/8 highest 169 5/8 lowest 169 closing 169 3/8.

Broach A/M closing 159 1/4

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	134	131	128	125	
Punjab	134	131	128	125	
Rajputana		136	133	130	127
Oomra No. 3	166	164	162	160	
C P No. 1	176	174	172	170	
C P No. 2	169	167	165	163	
Broach No. 2		175	173	171	169
Punjab Ame		199	197	195	193
Surat		215	213	211	209
Rajpipla		212	210	208	206
Navsari		224	222	220	218

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, June 5.

Yellow metals sheets ..... Rs. 40 0 0

Copper sheets ..... Rs. 49 8 0

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, June 5

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Ramniranjan Poddar, son of Sheth Anandilal Paddar, the local cotton market remained closed to-day.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 5

Bengal Superfine	133/34
Bengal Fine	129/31
Bengal F G	127/28
C P 1	170/72
C P 2	166/67
Arvi	167/68
Amraoti	150/64
Ellichpur	166/67
Berar	163/64
Malkapur	160/62
Khandesh	147/54
Jalna Sailu	156/58
Burwah Sanavad	162/64
Khandwa	162/64
Mathia F G	132/37
Broach	175/77
Punjab 4 F	124/39
Punjab 289 F	214/19
Sindh N T	154/96
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	204/06
Surat	209/11
Navsari	219/21
Western Farm	164/89

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 5

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	3-6-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh		38,648	53,255
Central India	631	218,738	42,980
Barsi and Nagar	239	81,687	147,754
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,401	40,015
Berar		161,801	319,947
Central Provinces		37,984	75,713
Total Oomras	870	543,257	679,704
Dholera	394	246,500	114,256
N W Provinces	231	5,823	2,803
Rajputana	253	69,030	15,581
Sind Punjab	495	322,166	510,775
Broach	514	413,839	260,510
Coompta and Dharwar	2,479	1,2[illegible]	45,751
Westerns-Northerns	1,133	66,193	21,186
Cocoanada	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,629	3,050
American		3,487	177,711
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,015	3 4,310	432,981
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		93	1,171
Total	10,393	2,089,506	2,265,478
Arrived by road to 1st June 39		366,231	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 1st June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3-6-39	This Last year. year.
Europe	940	259,636 246,586
Japan and China	4,920	957,202 583,475
Coast Ports		30,500 54,944
Up-country by Rail		219,259 301,250
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,851 3,384
Total	5,860	1,490,448 1,189,639

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Exports	3,314,000 Bls.
World's Spinners' Takings	9,333,000 Bls.
Same period last season.	
Exports	5,556,000 Bls.
World's Spinners' Takings	9,864,000 Bls.

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 3-6-39	3758000	7675000
Receipts yesterday 3-6-39	1000	2000
Exports to date 3-6-39	3318000	5559000
Stock at Ports 2-6-39	1989000	2608000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-6-39	2633000	2164000
Stock at Liverpool 2-6-39	782000	1173000
Visible Supply 2-6-39	5258000	6259000
Quantity in sight 2-6-39	8863000	9241000
Quantity out of sight 2-6-39	9333000	9864000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 5

On Saturday, London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68 7/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. at 19 15/16d. for Spot and forward quotation was also lowered 1/16d. at 19 3/4. There was Indian and trade buying at the decline. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-9-0 and forward was Rs. 52-2-3. In the local market there was scattered buying and prices were steady as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 37 2 0
Jeth delivery	37 2 3
Ashad delivery	37 2 9
Ashad Tejimandi	0 1 6

SILVER

Ready	52 11 6
Jeth delivery	52 11 0
Ashad delivery	52 9 6
Ashad Tejimandi	0 8 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 3

July	£12 3 9
August	£12 5 0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 5

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 12 0
Shipment June	6 6 0
Shipment July	6 6 0
Shipment August	6 5 0
Shipment September	5 15 6
Java Spot	F 7.30 (Nominal)

New York Sugar

New York, June 3

Market was closed

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 3

July	51 1/4d.
October	54 1/8d.
December	55 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 3

July	dol 0.77 3/8
September	dol 0.77
December	dol 0.78 1/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 5

Wheat	25,389 cwts.
Linseed	7,749 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	100 cwts.
Poppyseed	816 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,086 cwts.
Castorseed	271 cwts.
Rice	7,393 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,113 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,270 cwts.
Gram	574 cwts.
Joowar	323 cwts.
Bajree	348 cwts.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILLS CLOTH

(The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, June 5

		Rs. a. p.
Heavy Sheeting		
Textile	per lb.	0 7 0
Bradbury	,,	0 6 4½
E D S Group	,,	0 6 9
Sassoon	,,	0 6 6
Century	,,	0 6 4½
Toyo Podar	,,	0 6 9

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 5

Weather cool, continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts, Arkansas and Texas. More rain expected.

Simplex	,,	0 7 0
Madhusudan	,,	0 6 6
Long Cloth (full weight In. 36-38) 92 1/2—93 1/2		
Mahal Brand	,,	0 9 0
Madari Brand	,,	0 8 6
Daud Saheb	,,	0 8 9
Long Cloth X Quality		
Apollo	,,	0 8 9
Edsu	,,	0 8 7½
Century	,,	0 8 7½
Jam	,,	0 9 0
Textile	,,	0 8 9
Spring	,,	0 8 10½
Madhusudan	,,	0 8 7½
Victoria	,,	0 7 10½
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34—42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 8 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 8 6
Century (Bugal)	,,	0 8 3
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0 8 0
Madhusudan	,,	0 8 3
Jubilee	,,	0 7 6
High Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)		
8851—351	per piece	5 14 0
9821—656	,,	5 8 0
7226—181	,,	5 1 0
542—352	,,	6 5 0
4141—657	,,	6 0 0
1400—191	,,	5 6 0
548—353	,,	6 12 0
81810+858	,,	6 6 0
Long Cloth Vegetable		
Apollo	per lb.	0 8 0
Edsu	,,	0 7 10½
Century	,,	0 7 9
Madhusudan	,,	0 7 10½
Moon	,,	0 8 0
Salita		
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0 7 6
1215 Sassoon	,,	0 7 7½
AAA Blli	,,	6 14 0
6200 Moon	,,	7 0 0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yards		
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0 9 9
Crown	,,	0 10 0
Barsi	,,	0 7 9
Dhoties 10 Yards		
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0 9 0
Barsi	,,	0 7 9
Crown 4310	,,	0 9 9
Gin Coloured		
B 1515 Ratlal	per piece	7 2 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	6 0 0
799—4141 Spring	per piece	6 12 0
979 Kohinoor	,,	6 12 0
1579 Century M B W	,,	7 10 0
Century	,,	7 10 0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10		
115 Victoria	per lb.	1 2 0
2142 Western	,,	0 10 6
Lepad Big Size		
Crown	per lb.	0 8 9
Hindustan	,,	0 9 0
Apollo	,,	0 8 4½
Edsu	,,	0 8 4½
Spring	,,	0 8 6
Textile	,,	0 8 6
Century	,,	0 8 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 8 6
Lepad Small Size		
Century	,,	0 8 0
Madhusudan	,,	0 8 0
Textile	,,	0 8 6
Spring	,,	0 8 6
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14		
9712 Kamala	,,	0 9 6
5250 E. Keshri	,,	2 3 0
8712 Kalyan	,,	0 10 0
8712 Shri Nivas	,,	0 9 9
72250 Murarji	,,	2 0 6
9550 China	,,	2 3 3
8550 City	,,	2 1 0
6450 Kamala	,,	1 12 0
6450 Madhusudan	,,	1 13 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 5

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97
2 3/4 per cent 1948 62	98/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1947/55	97/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	114/3
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 5

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to Aug. 1/6 Sept. April

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 5/8

Bank's buying T T 285 3/8

Bank's buying D D 284 5/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Bombay, June 5

Owing to the death of Mr. Ramniranjan Podar, brother of Mr. Ramdeo A. Podar, the market remained closed today as a mark of respect to his memory.

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,305

Bank's buying T T 1,325

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 5/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 3/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 5th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 5th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 5th instant

Java London 8.75 1/2 5th instant

New York London 4.68.43 3rd instant

London New York 4.68.38 3rd instant

London Paris 176.73 3rd instant

London Italy 89.05 3rd instant

London Belgium 27.50 7/8 3rd instant

London Switzerland 20.73 3rd instant

London Berlin 11.67 3/8 3rd instant

London Stockholm 19.41 3rd instant

London Amsterdam 8.77 3/4 3rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-5 2nd June.

Gold £7-8-5 3rd June

Silver London Ready 20 2nd June.

Silver London Ready 19 15/16 3rd June

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 2nd June

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 3rd June

Silver New York Ready 43 2nd June.

Silver New York Ready 43 3rd June

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 2nd June.

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 3rd June

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 2nd June.

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 3rd June

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent

6 months 1 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Stock Exchange

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	145
Tata Deferreds	71
Indian Irons	400
Bengal Steel Corporations	800
Colabas	10
Tata Powers	24
Burma Corporations	200

Seeds Market Closed

Bombay, June 5

The local Seeds Traders' Association remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Ramniranjan Anandilal Podar.

Scattered Realising In Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES STEADY

Restricted Turn-Over In Bazar

BOMBAY, June 5.

There was no new feature on the local Stock Exchange to cause any important change in the existing values of shares. The market was fairly steady and the turnover was limited.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was quietly steady and U.S. Steel shares closed 1/4 up at 48 3/4 and Anacondas were better by 3/8 at 24 3/4 while General Motors improved 1/8 at 44 dollars.

In the local market, there is a decided change in the general feeling, as it will be seen that all declines attract fairly good support and prices rule near about higher levels. It is true that short covering is weakening the technical situation of the market but some of the uncertain factors which discouraged buyers are disappearing and there is more disposition to buy on declines than to sell on advances.

As regards the Steel industry the time for declaration of dividend is drawing near and it is generally felt that there would be no labour trouble to do any harm to the satisfactory condition of the industry. Moreover, the sales being fairly large, the prospective position is fairly well assured. This state is responsible for constant support which is likely to continue until the declaration of dividends.

As regards cotton mill shares, the general opinion seems divided. Those who hold a constructive view believe that comparatively cotton mill shares are attractive but others who are pessimists, fear that cotton price structure is not healthy. It seems that the prospects of mill shares have much to do with cotton prices, but at the moment, there seems nothing unfavourable.

Associated Cements have risen to a level where new enterprise must be on a caution basis. The present working of cement industry is well discounted in the recent rise in share prices. Bombay steamer shares are a puzzle and must be left alone.

On the whole the market seems to be in a constructive mood and indications are fairly favourable for further improvement and it will be advisable to buy on all important reactions.

To-day there was a limited turnover and price fluctuations were narrow. There being a holiday on Thursday, the market is likely to fluctuate within a narrow range.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 772 and after advancing to Rs. 780 closed at Rs. 777. Century Mill shares closed at Rs. 216 and Kohinoors improved to Rs. 229/8. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 132/4 and closed at Rs. 133/4.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,382 and after advancing to Rs. 1,410 declined to Rs. 1,391/4 on scattered realising. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 271/8. Bombay steams opened at Rs. 234 and closed at Rs. 240 while Burmas opened at Rs. 482 and advanced to Rs. 487.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY June 5.

100	Ahmed Advance	255 0
100	BOM DYEING	777 8
100	CENTURY	216 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	216 0
100	COLABA	129 8
100	Coorla	83 2
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	280 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4
100	Finlay	97 0
100	GOKAK	137 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	36 4
100	Khatau	82 0
100	KOHINOOR	229 8
200	Laxmi	422 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	114 8
250	Model	42 0
50	MYSORE	86 8
100	NEW GREAT	198 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	200 0
25	Sassoon Silk	65 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,725 0
50	SIMPLEX	73 0
1,000	SWADESHI	XD213 8
100	SWAN	90 8
500	Vishnu	1032 8
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	111 4
25-500	CENTRAL	33 5
500	Imperial	1552 8
125,500	Imp. Conty	383 12
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	112 4
5	Union	8 2

CEMENTS

500	Associated	133 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
17-75	New India	39 0
200	Oriental	4350 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 5

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	143 12
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	Andhra Valley	1460 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram	130 0
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 1
100	Karachi	191 0
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	149 6
100	TATA HYDRO	154 8
1,000	Tata Powers	1305 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	767 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5 13
2sh	Indian Copper	1 12
2sh.	Indian Iron	24 14
10	Shivrajpur	38 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1391 4
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	291 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	345 0
10	Air Services	7 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR.	181 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	760 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	240 0
125	B. BURMA	487 0
50	B BURMA CONT.	158 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 14 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	89 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	97 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 5

Bombay Dyeing (773/12) 772 780 775 777 776 777

Century (215/8) 215 217 216

Central India (217) 215 217 215 216

Kohinoor (227) 226 230 229 228 229/8

New Great (197) 198 220 193

Simplex (72/12) 73/8 72/8 73

Swadeshi (215) 213 215 214 213/8

Associated Cement (132/4) 132/4 133/8 133/4

Andhra (1467) 1469

Tram Ord (130) 130

Tata Hydro (154/8) 154/8

Tata Power (1310) 1307 1311 1295 1305

T Steel Defd (1387/8) 1392 1407 1402 1407 1392 1395 1390 1391/8

T Steel Ord (293) 292 293 291 292 291 291/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (180/4) 1[illegible]4 180

Bellapur (182) 182 181/8

B Steam (234) 234 238 239 240

B Burma (484) 482 484 488 485 490 487

50	Ind. Invest. Trust	44 0
100	I. Radio Defd.	325 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	325 0
100	Port Canning	71 8
30	Premier Con.	73 0
10	Scindia	17 14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nfl)	37 0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p. c. Andra Valley	1442 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	563 12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	96 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 1
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1547 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	680 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 8
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd	35
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
Int Tel and Tel 1952	65
American Telephone and Telegraph	164 1/8
Sun Life of Canada	415
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 3/8
Union Pacific	94
Western Union Telegraph	20 1/2
New York Central R R	15 1/8
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	39 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	76 1/2
United States Steel	48 3/4
Ludlum Steel	18
Int Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 1/4
General Motors	44
General Electric	35 5/8
Packard Motors	3
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11
Socony	11 7/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4

Turnover 180,000 shares. Market steady.

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Regd. No. B 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
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AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1939

DEAD-SET AGAINST INDIANS OVERSEAS

Jawahar's Message To Natal Indians

"I Would Rather That We Faced Extinction Than Submitted To Dishonour"

BOMBAY June 5.

"I would rather that we faced extinction than submitted to dishonour", declares Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of the Natal Indian Congress in connection with the Asiatics Land and Trading Bill of South Africa.

The message states:—

"I find it somewhat difficult to send a message to my countrymen in South Africa. And yet it is easy enough to pen a message and feel virtuous at a duty performed. But it is not messages that our people abroad want; they want something more. There seems to be a dead set at Indians overseas, more especially in the British dominions and colonies.

"In the Belgian Congo, Indian merchants are being harassed and crushed, in the Italian Colonies, Indians are gradually being squeezed out. In Mauritius, where our countrymen, who form a great part of the population, have no position; in Jamaica, a recent report told us of their helplessness and miserable condition."

Our own cousins in Burma and Ceylon have turned against them and are pursuing an ill-conceived and narrow-minded policy which is sowing the seeds of bitterness between them and India. In East Africa, a fresh insult has been hurled at us and now in the Union of South Africa, the pledged word of the Union Government has been deliberately broken and an attempt is being made to segregate Indians. Political rights had been denied us for long; now even human rights are being withheld.

"This is the Empire to which we have the misfortune to be tied. The sooner this Empire ends the better for humanity; the sooner we cut away from it the better for us.

"India is weak to-day and cannot do much for her children abroad, but she does not forget them, and every insult to them is humiliation and sorrow for her. A day will come when her long arm will shelter and protect them and her strength will compel justice for them. Even to-day, in her weakness, the will of her people cannot be ultimately ignored.

To our countrymen in South Africa. I say that we are with you in every act of courage that you perform in honour of India and her dear name. It is never right to submit to evil and national humiliation, and every attempt to impose these must be resisted, whatever the consequences. Dead nations submit to dishonour, but we are a living and a proud people and I would rather that we faced extinction than submitted to dishonour."—A.P.

Last Date For Receiving A. I. C. C. Resolutions

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

The A.I.C.C. Office announces that the last date for receiving notices of resolutions from members of the A.I.C.C. for the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be held in Bombay on June 24, 1939, is 17-6-'39.—A.P.

MELBOURNE June 5.—The flying boat "Guba" has wirelessed that since it is impossible to fix the position of Cocos Island she is proceeding to Batavia to await conditions, enabling navigation by the astronomical method.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSION CASES

Alleged Implication Of Accused In British India

HYDERABAD, (Deccan)

The recent bomb explosions in the city had an echo in the court of the Chief City Magistrate today when five Sikhs arrested in that connection were produced for trial. They are charged in one case with murder, abetment of murder and conspiracy and in two other cases with attempted murder, conspiracy and abetment. One of the accused, Puran Singh alias Gulab Singh, has turned approver. The other accused are Mangal Singh alias Inder Singh alias Watan Singh, Karan Singh, Pratap Singh and Raja Singh.

The first case against the accused is in respect of the explosion which occurred near the Moazzam Jahi Market on the morning of 20th February last in consequence of which a cartman, Abdul Ali, killed, while the other two cases relate to the explosions which occurred near the entrance to the Hyderabad Dominions Bank (on 20th February) and in the Abdulla Risala locality (on 13th March) in each of which one person sustained more or less serious injuries.

The latter two cases were taken up first. Dr. Yusufuddin Ansari of the Osmania General Hospital, who was the first witness for the prosecution, deposed that he had examined Narsiah, the victim of the Dominions Bank explosion, as also Malamma, the victim of the Risala Abdulla explosion. Witness said that both had multiple injuries and there was a strong smell of gunpowder. The wounds appeared to witness to have been caused by some explosive substance. As a result of the injuries sustained by Narsiah his left hand had to be amputated.

Mr. Fazle Rasoon Khan, the Investigating Officer, was next examined. He deposed that investigations revealed that Mangal Singh who was a native of the Punjab was closely connected with the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Arya Samaj.

He was also in touch with bomb manufacturers in British India. In fact when his accomplices were arrested in Poona in 1932, according to witness Mangal Singh absconded and later settled in Hyderabad.

During the communal riots in the city in 1938, continued witness Mangal Singh called together the present accused and "warned" them that the Muslims intended to attack their Gurdwara and that therefore they must be prepared to protect it. For this purpose he is stated to have suggested that they should manufacture some bombs.

These conversations took place in the house of Karan Singh, the second accused, where ingredients for the manufacture of bombs had also been stored. Later the bombs (in cigarette tins) were prepared in the house of Pratap Singh, the third accused. However, the communal riots ended soon after and the occasion for the use of the bombs ended. But when the Satyagraha movement was launched in the city on 21st October last the accused, it was alleged, met again and decided that they should strike terror into the Muslims in general and the Government in particular with the use of bombs. They then manufactured some more bombs.

Later two were placed on the public thoroughfares but they failed to explode. The police got possession of one and sometime afterwards found a second bomb in another locality.

Both these were examined by the Chemical Analyser to the Government who reported that they contained explosive substances such as cartridges, gunpowder, etc. In all the accused prepared six bombs in a cigarette tins in October 1938, two in February last and one in the following month.

The bombs manufactured in February were placed, one at the entrance to the Hyderabad Dominions Bank and the other on the road opposite to the Moazzam Jahi Market. Both exploded as a result of which one Abdulla Ali was killed and a gardner named Narsiah seriously injured. A third bomb was placed in a wooden box and kept at a spot in the Abdulla Risala. It also exploded, causing injuries to a woman named Malamma. As a result of subsequent investigations all the accused were arrested.

The accused reserved cross-examination and pleaded not guilty when charges were framed against them of attempted murder, conspiracy to murder and abetment. They were then committed to the High Court Sessions.

On the request of the accused they were also committed to the sessions by the Magistrate in the third case in which they are charged with murder, conspiracy to murder and abetment.

MILAD CONFERENCE

The Milad Conference organised by the Hyderabad Muslim Youth Conference concluded after adopting a number of resolutions concerning 'inter alia' Muslim culture, the practice of thrift, the adoption of an economic programme, etc. Another resolution appealed to the Muslims to contribute liberally to the funds of the Majlis-i-Ittihad Muslimin.

A number of prominent Muslims addressed the gathering earlier.—A. P.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, greeting the large gathering at Azad Maidan on Sunday evening.

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, retiring President of the W. I. A. A., Bombay.

Cawnpore Strike Called Off

Award Accepted By Both Sides

CAWNPORE, June 5

The strike in the New Victoria Mills involving about 1,000 workers which commenced on May 2, was called off to-day following the acceptance by the employers of the award of the Labour Commissioner to whom the dispute had been referred by the parties.

The Chief finding of the Labour Commissioner was that the retrenchment of some workers which caused the strike was justified but the methods adopted in carrying it out were not proper.—A. P.

Indian Rys. Reduce Rates To 20 P. C.

Increase Of 60 P C In Freight Rates Held Unreasonable

GOVT. ACCEPT RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee, which consisted of Sir Zahid Suhrawardy, President, Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, Railway Member, and Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Commercial Member, inquired into a complaint regarding enhanced freight rates for hides and skins. The applicants were Messrs. D. Abraham and Sons, shipping and clearing agents, Bombay. The respondents were the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the N. W. Railway and the E. I. Railway. Mr. M. B. Samarth, Bar-at-Law represented the applicants and Mr. N. Barwell, Bar-at-Law, represented the respondents.

The Committee considered that the increased rate of Rs. 1-7-1 per maund, at Owners' Risk, being charged by the respondent Railways, with effect from 1st January, 1938, on the applicant's traffic in dry skins for export, in wagon loads, ex-Delhi stations to Bombay, Karachi and Howrah respectively was unreasonable and that an increase of 20 per cent. over the rate in force prior to the 1st January, 1938, without any alteration in the weight condition would not be unreasonable.

The Government of India, Railway Department, have accepted the recommendation of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee that a rate of 1-1-4 per maund at Owners' Risk be fixed for traffic in dry skins for export from stations to the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, with a minimum weight condition of 400 maunds.

The applicants alleged that the railway companies had enhanced the rate for hides and skins from Delhi to the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta from Re. 0-14-5 per maund for a minimum wagon load of 400 maunds to Re. 1-7-1 per maund for a minimum load of 300 maunds from January 1, 1938. They contended that the increase amounted to 60 per cent. over the previous rate and that it was unreasonable. They submitted that the prices of skins and hides had been dropping of late, that there was keen competition from foreign exporters in common overseas markets and that the increase was opposed to national interests.

The railways, on the other hand, contended that the mere fact of a rate being higher than a rate previously in force was not evidence of unreasonableness "per se" of the existing rate. They also contended that the increase was only 20 per cent., and that owing to improvement in values and exports of hides and skins in the three years prior to 1938, it was considered an opportune time to enhance the rate. The enhanced rate still represented a large reduction in the ordinary rate, and that a slight enhancement in the special rates to ports could not be stated to be unreasonable.

Though the original application referred to the rates for hides and skins, on a statement made on behalf of the applicants, the inquiry was limited to dry skins. During the inquiry, respondents' counsel admitted that the applicants' calculation of the increase being equivalent to 60 per cent. was correct.

Discussing the criterion of reasonableness, the committee held that the existence of a disparity between the rates for export traffic and those for internal movements could not be admitted as a valid ground for increasing the export rate.

After discussing the evidence of railways, the committee held that at the time of enhancing the rates the railways had in contemplation not an increase of 60 per cent. but of 20 per cent. only.

After referring to the decline both in export and in prices of the commodity, the committee dealt with the contention of the railways that the cancellation of the export duty of five per cent. since 1935 had afforded relief to the trade and that the increase in freight was very small in comparison. The committee held that the railways were encouraged to increase the rate not because of the cancellation of the export duty but because of the improvement in trade. The committee was of the opinion that an increase of 60 per cent., even if justified at the time it was made, would, in the circumstances that had followed, retard the revival of the export trade.

Observing that the present rate was unreasonable, the committee stated that many of the factors which combined to make or mar the fortunes of the industry being of a variable character, it was difficult to fix either a rate or a percentage increase with any degree of exactness. The committee must therefore be guided by the rough tests which were available.

The respondents' original intention was to increase the previous rates by 20 per cent. only, and the applicants were also prepared to bear an increase of 20 per cent. Having regard to all the circumstances of this case, the committee considered that an increase of 20 per cent. over the rate in force prior to January 1, 1938, without any alteration in the weight condition, would not be unreasonable.

FOUR SURETIES CAN BE ACCEPTED

Thana Sessions Judge's Decision On Important Legal Point

THANA, June 3.

The question whether four sureties instead of one of Rs. 5,000 should be accepted as a security for the attendance in court of an accused person who was once bailed out but was later taken in custody on the withdrawal of the surety bond, was decided yesterday in the affirmative by Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana. Mr. N. N. Raval, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Thana town, had refused to accept four sureties.

The decision was made in connection with the revision application filed by Sitaram Bal Patil, an accused in a case of rioting and murder.

THIS SOUL POISON

"The traffic in alcohol is an economic evil, which wrought ruin in the family and gives the most in evil and the least in good of any traffic. It is associated with crime and impurity, and it destroys manhood. It is a soul poison. Much of the philanthropic work of the State will be unnecessary if it was not for the drink evil."—Pastor J. E. THOMAS.

Berlin:—In the Davis Cup Henkel and Metaxa beat Shaffi and Wilde six/four six/two six/two Germany eliminating Britain by three matches to nil. Hare was unable to play in the doubles owing to strained back.

CHARLIE CHAN

GIVE UM BACK! THIS MOUNTAIN HIM ALL MINE! WHITE MAN TAKE UM AWAY—YOU NO TAKE UM MAP, TOO! HIM MINE!
YOU NO GIVE UM BACK I KILL YOU — UH-? WH-?
OH NO YOU DON'T, RED JOE!
IF IT'S HIS, YOU'D BETTER GIVE IT TO HIM—OR YOU'VE MADE A DANGEROUS ENEMY!
Alfred Andriola
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TRIBESMEN AMBUSH POLICE PATROL

PESHAWAR, June 5.

A police party consisting of two sections of the District Armed Reserve while on a patrol duty on the Bannu-Razmak Road last night was ambushed by a hostile gang belonging to the tribal territory.

Firing was exchanged in which a police constable was shot down. The gang is stated to have escaped without any casualties.—A. P.

3 WOMEN ENTOMBED

AHMEDABAD, June 5

Three women were entombed and died while three others were seriously injured as a result of falling of earth from the side of an excavated pit.

It appears that the women with a party of other women hailing from Bhat village had gone to fetch earth from the pit, for household purposes when the accident occurred. Three died on the spot while three others were rescued in an unconscious state—United Press.

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